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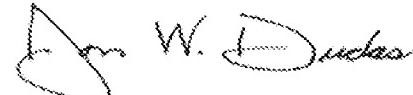
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APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/561,813

FILING DATE: April 13, 2004

RELATED PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US05/12465

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This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

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INVENTOR(S)

Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
GEORGE PHILIP THOMAS PAUL	LAHM SELBY	WILMINGTON, DELAWARE WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Additional inventors are being named on the *separately numbered sheets attached hereto***TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max)**

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification Number of Pages	50	<input type="checkbox"/> CD(s), Number	
<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) Number of Sheets		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	FEE SHEET
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Date Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76			

METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT

<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.	FILING FEE Amount (\$)
<input type="checkbox"/> A check or money order is enclosed to cover the filing fees.	
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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

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Respectfully submitted,

[Page 1 of 2]

Date **APRIL 13, 2004**SIGNATURE Linda D. BirchREGISTRATION NO. **38,719**TYPED or PRINTED NAME **LINDA D. BIRCH**(If appropriate)
Docket Number: **BA9332USPRV**TELEPHONE **(302) 992-4949****USE ONLY FOR FILING A PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT**

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.51. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 8 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop Provisional Application, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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 Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$ 160.00)

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Application Number	UNKNOWN
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First Named Inventor	George Philip Lahm Et. Al.
Examiner Name	UNKNOWN
Art Unit	UNKNOWN
Attorney Docket No.	BA9332USPRV

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

 Check Credit card Money Order Other None
 Deposit Account:

Deposit Account Number	04-1928
Deposit Account Name	E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001 770	2001 385	Utility filing fee	
1002 340	2002 170	Design filing fee	
1003 530	2003 265	Plant filing fee	
1004 770	2004 385	Reissue filing fee	
1005 160	2005 80	Provisional filing fee	160.00
SUBTOTAL (1)		(\$ 160.00)	

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

Total Claims	Independent Claims	Multiple Dependent	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
			-20** =	X 18 =	
			- 3** =	X 86 =	
		YES		290.00 =	

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description
1202 18	2202 9	Claims in excess of 20
1201 86	2201 43	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203 290	2203 145	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204 86	2204 43	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205 18	2205 9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent
SUBTOTAL (2)		(\$ 0.00)

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3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Small Entity

Fee Code (\$)	Fee (\$)	Fee Code (\$)	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	110	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	420	2252	210	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	950	2253	475	Extension for reply within third month	
1254	1,480	2254	740	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	2,010	2255	1,005	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401	330	2401	165	Notice of Appeal	
1402	330	2402	165	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
1403	290	2403	145	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453	1,330	2453	665	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,330	2501	665	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	480	2502	240	Design issue fee	
1503	640	2503	320	Plant issue fee	
1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	770	2809	385	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
1810	770	2810	385	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
1801	770	2801	385	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

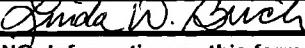
Other fee (specify) _____

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$ 0.00)

SUBMITTED BY

(Complete if applicable)

Name (Print/Type)	Linda D. Birch	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	38,719	Telephone	(302) 992-4949
Signature		Date	APRIL 13, 2004		

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TITLE
ANTHRANILAMIDE INSECTICIDES

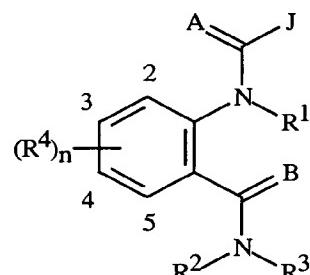
FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to certain anthranilamides, their *N*-oxides, salts and compositions suitable for agronomic and nonagronomic uses, including those uses listed below, and a method of their use for controlling invertebrate pests in both agronomic and nonagronomic environments.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The control of invertebrate pests is extremely important in achieving high crop efficiency. Damage by invertebrate pests to growing and stored agronomic crops can cause significant reduction in productivity and thereby result in increased costs to the consumer. The control of invertebrate pests in forestry, greenhouse crops, ornamentals, nursery crops, stored food and fiber products, livestock, household, and public and animal health is also important. Many products are commercially available for these purposes, but the need continues for new compounds that are more effective, less costly, less toxic, environmentally safer or have different modes of action.

WO 01/070671 discloses *N*-acyl anthranilic acid derivatives of Formula i as arthropodicides

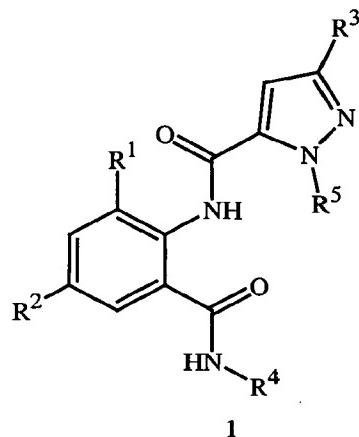


i

wherein, *inter alia*, A and B are independently O or S; J is an optionally substituted phenyl ring, 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring, naphthyl ring system or an aromatic 8-, 9- or 10-membered fused heterobicyclic ring system; R¹ and R³ are independently H or optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl; R² is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl; each R⁴ is independently H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, halogen or CN; and n is 1 to 4.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to compounds of Formula 1 including all geometric and stereoisomers, *N*-oxides, and agronomic or nonagronomic salts thereof, agricultural and nonagricultural compositions which include them and their use for controlling invertebrate pests:



wherein

R¹ is Me, Cl, Br or I;

R² is Cl, Br, I or -CN;

R³ is Cl, Br, CF₃, OCH₂CF₃, or OCF₂H;

R⁴ is H; or C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₂-C₄ alkenyl or C₂-C₄ alkynyl, each optionally substituted with CN or SMe; and

R⁵ is phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br and Me.

This invention also provides a composition for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 and at least one additional component selected from the group consisting of surfactants, solid diluents and liquid diluents. This invention also pertains to a composition comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 and an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent.

This invention also provides a method for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising contacting the invertebrate pest or its environment with a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 (e.g., as a composition described herein). This invention also relates to such method wherein the invertebrate pest or its environment is contacted with a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 or a composition comprising a compound of Formula 1 and a biologically effective amount of at least one additional compound or agent for controlling invertebrate pests.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the terms "comprises," "comprising," "includes," "including," "has," "having" or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion. For example, a composition, process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements is not necessarily limited to only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such composition, process, method, article, or apparatus. Further, unless expressly stated to the contrary, "or" refers to an inclusive or and not to an

exclusive or. For example, a condition A or B is satisfied by any one of the following: A is true (or present) and B is false (or not present), A is false (or not present) and B is true (or present), and both A and B are true (or present).

Also, use of "a" or "an" are employed to describe elements and components of the invention. This is done merely for convenience and to give a general sense of the invention. This description should be read to include one or at least one and the singular also includes the plural unless it is obvious that it is meant otherwise.

In the above recitations, the total number of carbon atoms in a substituent group is indicated by the " C_i-C_j " prefix where i and j are numbers from 1 to 4. The term "alkyl" includes straight-chain or branched alkyl. For example, C_1-C_4 alkyl designates methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, or the different butyl isomers. "Alkenyl" includes straight-chain or branched alkenes such as ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, and the different butenyl isomers. "Alkenyl" also includes polyenes such as 1,2-propadienyl. "Alkynyl" includes straight-chain or branched alkynes such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl and the different butynyl isomers. "Alkynyl" can also include moieties comprised of multiple triple bonds such as 1,3-butadiynyl.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that not all nitrogen-containing heterocycles can form *N*-oxides since the nitrogen requires an available lone pair for oxidation to the oxide; one skilled in the art will recognize those nitrogen-containing heterocycles which can form *N*-oxides. One skilled in the art will also recognize that tertiary amines can form *N*-oxides. Synthetic methods for the preparation of *N*-oxides of heterocycles and tertiary amines are very well known by one skilled in the art including the oxidation of heterocycles and tertiary amines with peroxy acids such as peracetic and *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA), hydrogen peroxide, alkyl hydroperoxides such as *t*-butyl hydroperoxide, sodium perborate, and dioxiranes such as dimethyldioxirane. These methods for the preparation of *N*-oxides have been extensively described and reviewed in the literature, see for example: T. L. Gilchrist in *Comprehensive Organic Synthesis*, vol. 7, pp 748–750, S. V. Ley, Ed., Pergamon Press; M. Tisler and B. Stanovnik in *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 3, pp 18–20, A. J. Boulton and A. McKillop, Eds., Pergamon Press; M. R. Grimmett and B. R. T. Keene in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 43, pp 149–161, A. R. Katritzky, Ed., Academic Press; M. Tisler and B. Stanovnik in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 9, pp 285–291, A. R. Katritzky and A. J. Boulton, Eds., Academic Press; and G. W. H. Cheeseman and E. S. G. Werstiuk in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 22, pp 390–392, A. R. Katritzky and A. J. Boulton, Eds., Academic Press.

Compounds of this invention can exist as one or more stereoisomers. The various stereoisomers include enantiomers, diastereomers, atropisomers and geometric isomers. One skilled in the art will appreciate that one stereoisomer may be more active or may exhibit beneficial effects when enriched relative to the other stereoisomer(s) or when separated from

the other stereoisomer(s). Additionally, the skilled artisan knows how to separate, enrich, and/or to selectively prepare said stereoisomers. Accordingly, the present invention comprises compounds selected from Formula 1, *N*-oxides and agriculturally suitable salts thereof. The compounds of the invention may be present as a mixture of stereoisomers, 5 individual stereoisomers, or as an optically active form.

The salts of the compounds of the invention include acid-addition salts with inorganic or organic acids such as hydrobromic, hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, acetic, butyric, fumaric, lactic, maleic, malonic, oxalic, propionic, salicylic, tartaric, 4-toluenesulfonic or valeric acids.

10 Embodiments of the present invention include:

Embodiment 1. Compounds of Formula 1 above, and *N*-oxides and suitable salts thereof, wherein

R^2 is Cl;

R^3 is Cl, Br or CF_3 ;

15 R^4 is Me, Et, *i*-Pr or *t*-Bu; and

R^5 is 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl or 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl.

Embodiment 2. Compounds of Formula 1 above, and *N*-oxides and suitable salts thereof, wherein

R^2 is -CN;

R^3 is Cl, Br or CF_3 ;

20 R^4 is Me, Et, *i*-Pr or *t*-Bu; and

R^5 is 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 25 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl or 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl.

This invention also provides a composition for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1, an *N*-oxide thereof or an agronomic or nonagronomic suitable salt thereof and at least one additional component 30 selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, a solid diluent and a liquid diluent, said composition optionally further comprising an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent. Embodiments of compositions of the present invention include those which comprise the above compounds of Embodiments 1-2.

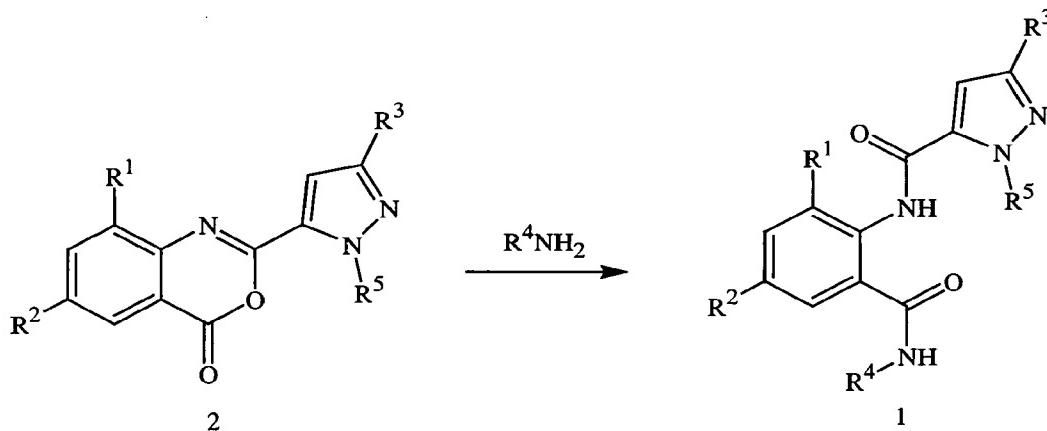
This invention also provides a method for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising 35 contacting the invertebrate pest or its environment with a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1, an *N*-oxide thereof or an agronomic or nonagronomic suitable salt thereof or with a biologically effective amount of the present composition described herein.

Embodiments of methods of use include those involving the above compounds of Embodiments 1-2.

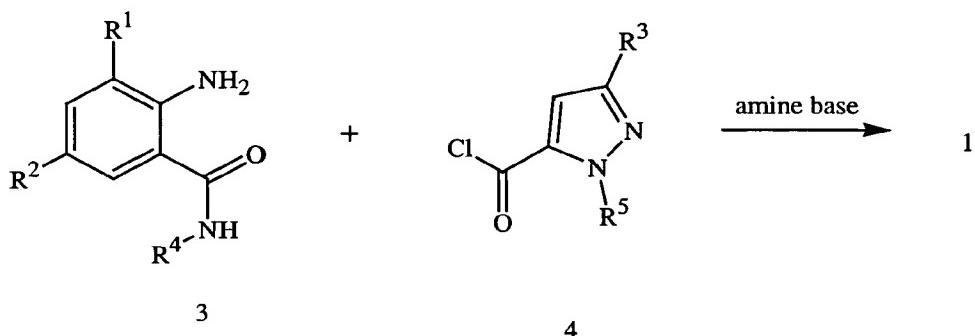
The compounds of Formula 1 can be prepared by one or more of the following methods and variations as described in Schemes 1-12. The definitions of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, 5 and R⁵ in the compounds of Formulae 1-21 below are as defined above in the Summary of the Invention unless indicated otherwise.

Compounds of Formula 1 can be prepared by the reaction of benzoxazinones of Formula 2 with amines of formula H₂NR⁴ as outlined in Scheme 1. The reaction can be run neat or in a variety of suitable solvents including tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dioxane, 10 ethyl acetate, methylene chloride or chloroform, with optimum temperatures ranging from 0 °C to the reflux temperature of the solvent. The method of Scheme 1 is illustrated in Examples 1 and 2. The general reaction of benzoxazinones with amines to produce anthranilamides is well documented in the chemical literature. For a review of benzoxazinone chemistry see Jakobsen et al, *Biorganic and Medicinal Chemistry*, 2000, 8, 15 2095-2103 and references cited within. See also Coppola, *J. Heterocyclic Chemistry*, 1999, 36, 563-588.

Scheme 1

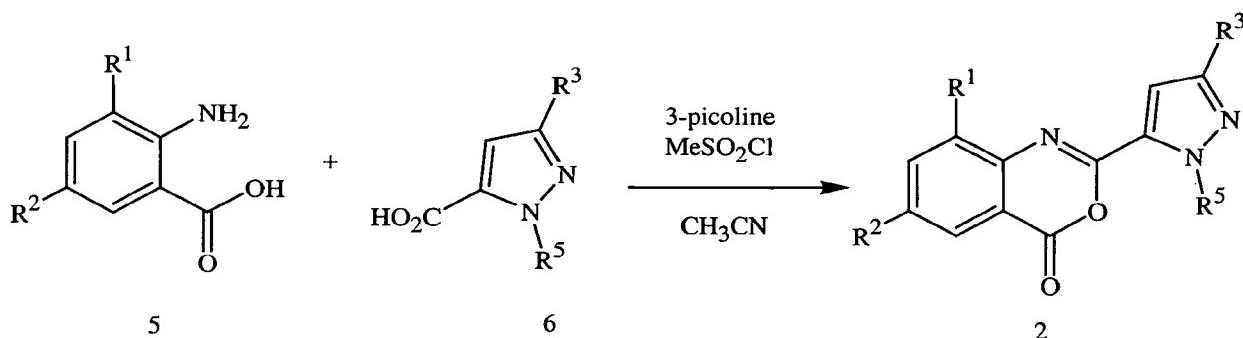


20 Compounds of Formula 1 can also be prepared by the reaction of amides of Formula 3 with pyrazole acid chlorides of Formula 4 as outlined in Scheme 2. The reaction can be run in a variety of suitable solvents including diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate, methylene chloride or chloroform, with optimum temperatures ranging from 0 °C to the reflux temperature of the solvent. An amine base such as pyridine, triethylamine 25 or N,N-diisopropylethylamine is generally added to facilitate the reaction. The acid chlorides of Formula 4 are available from the corresponding acids of Formula 6 by known methods such as chlorination with thionyl chloride or oxalyl chloride.

Scheme 2

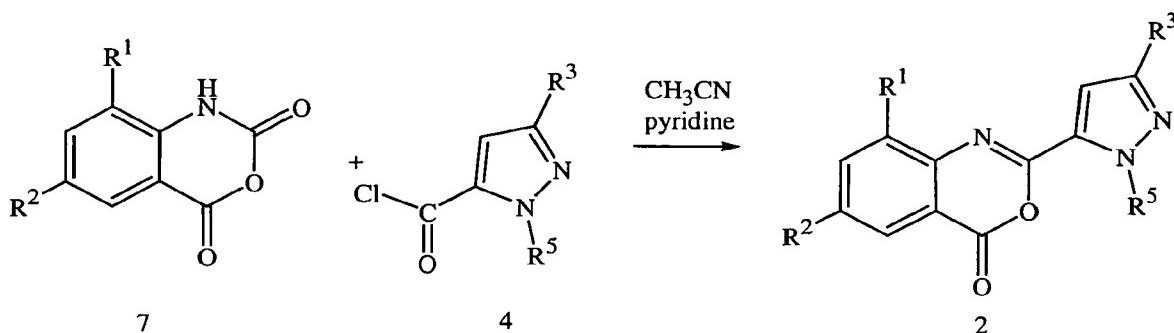
Benzoxazinones of Formula 2 can be prepared by a variety of procedures. In Scheme 3, benzoxazinones are prepared directly via coupling of an anthranilic acid of Formula 5 with a pyrazole acid of Formula 6. This method involves mixing the anthranilic and pyrazole acids in solvents such as acetonitrile, followed by sequential addition of 3-picoline and methanesulfonyl chloride. Preferred temperatures fall in the range of $-10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to room temperature. This procedure generally affords good yields of the benzoxazinone of Formula 2 and is illustrated in Examples 1 (Step H).

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Scheme 3

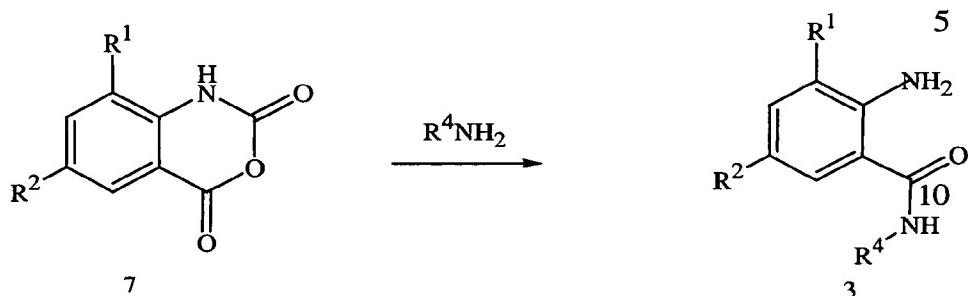
An alternate preparation for benzoxazinones of Formula 2 involves coupling of a pyrazole acid chloride of Formula 4 with an isatoic anhydride of Formula 7 to provide the Formula 2 benzoxazinone directly. Solvents such as pyridine or pyridine/acetonitrile are suitable for this reaction.

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Scheme 4

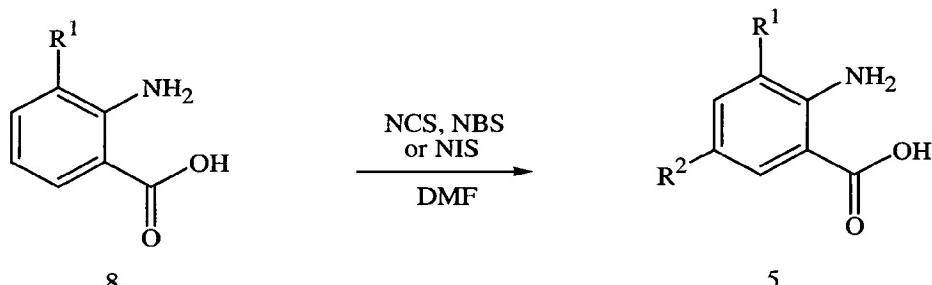
Anthranilic amides of Formula 3 are available by a variety of known methods. A general procedure is shown in Scheme 5 and involves reaction of the isatoic anhydride of Formula 7 with an amine to provide the anthranilic amide of Formula 3 directly.

Scheme 5



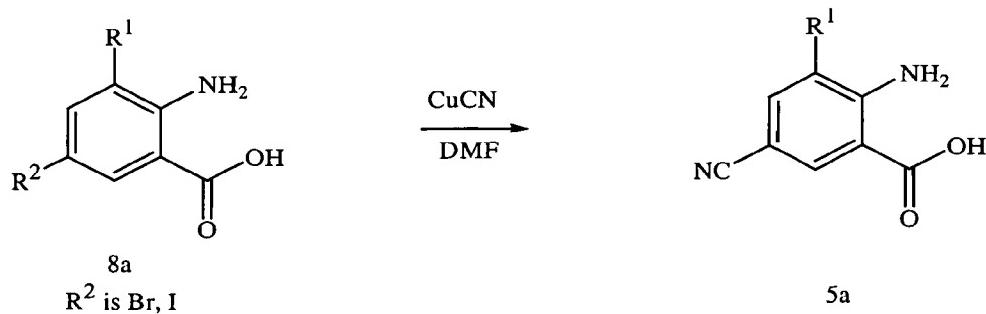
15 Anthranilic acids of Formula 5 are available by a variety of known methods. Many of these compounds are known. Anthranilic acids containing an R² substituent of chloro, bromo and iodo can be prepared by direct halogenation of an unsubstituted anthranilic acid of Formula 8 with either *N*-chlorosuccinimide, *N*-bromosuccinimide or *N*-iodosuccinimide respectively to produce the corresponding substituted acid of Formula 5.

Scheme 6



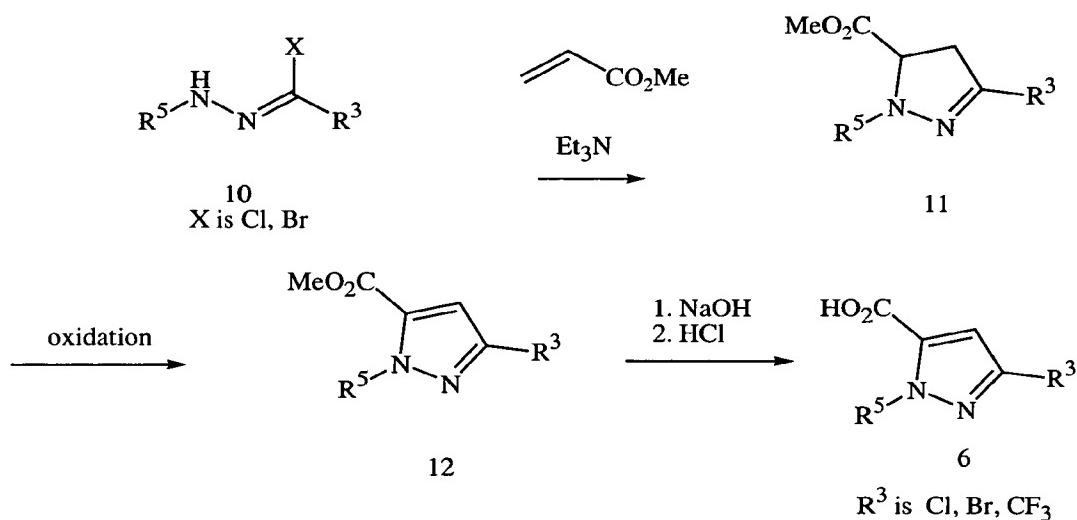
20 Compounds of Formula 1, where R² is cyano, is one embodiment of this invention. The required anthranilic acid intermediates of Formula 5a (Formula 5 where R² is cyano), can be prepared from the corresponding iodo or bromo derivatives of Formula 8a by displacement with cyanide. Treatment with copper cyanide in *N,N*-dimethylformamide is well documented in the literature as a useful method for this conversion. This method is shown in Scheme 7 and further illustrated in Example 1 (Step G).

Scheme 7



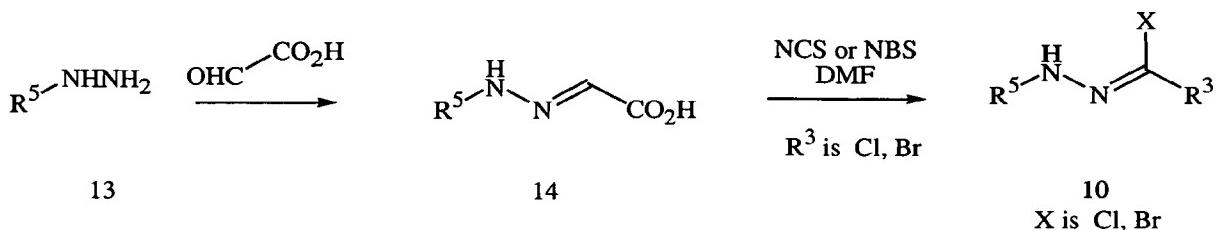
Pyrazole acids of Formula 6, where R³ is Cl, Br or CF₃, can be prepared by the method outlined in Scheme 8. This sequence can be accomplished in several steps from hydrazone halides of Formula 10. Cycloaddition of 10 with methyl acrylate affords a pyrazoline of Formula 11 with good regiospecificity for the desired isomer. Oxidation of 11 can be achieved with a variety of oxidative reagents including but not limited to hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxides, potassium monopersulfate (e.g., Oxone®), potassium persulfate, sodium persulfate, ammonium persulfate, or potassium permanganate. The pyrazole ester of Formula 12 is converted to the acid of Formula 6 by conventional hydrolytic methods. This method is further illustrated in Example 1.

10

Scheme 8

Hydrazone halides of Formula 10, where R³ is Cl or Br, are known in the literature. For the preparation of compounds of this type see for example *Journal of Organic Chemistry* 15 (1972), 37(12), 2005-9 and *Journal of Organic Chemistry* (1972), 37(3), 386-90. An alternate method is depicted in Scheme 9. Condensation of the hydrazine of Formula 13 with glycolic acid gives the acid of Formula 14. We have found halogenation of the glyoxylic acid derivative of Formula 14 with either N-bromosuccinimide or N-chlorosuccinimide affords good yields of the hydrazone halides of Formula 10 directly. This 20 method is further illustrated in Example 1 (Steps A and B).

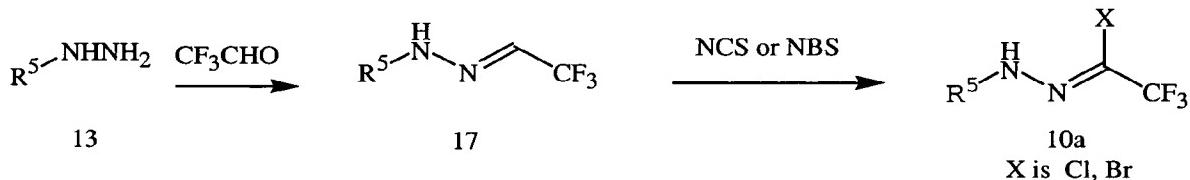
Scheme 9



Hydrazone halides of Formula 10a (Formula 10 where R³ is CF₃) are also known. Methods for their preparation are shown in Scheme 10. Condensation of the phenylhydrazone of

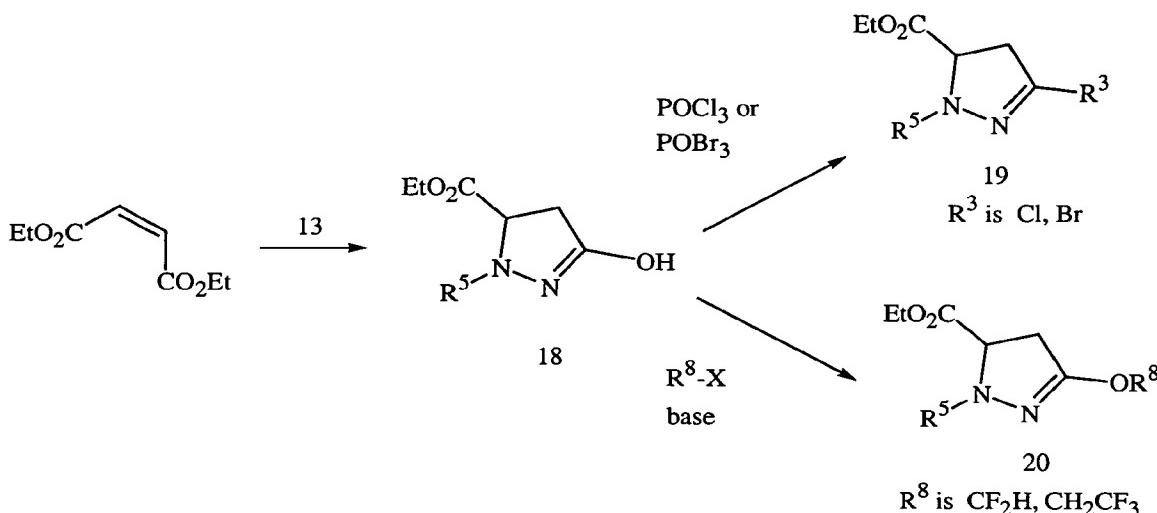
- 5 Formula 13 with trifluoro-acetaldehyde followed by reaction with either *N*-bromosuccinimide or *N*-chlorosuccinimide affords good yields of the hydrazone halide of Formula 10a.

Scheme 10

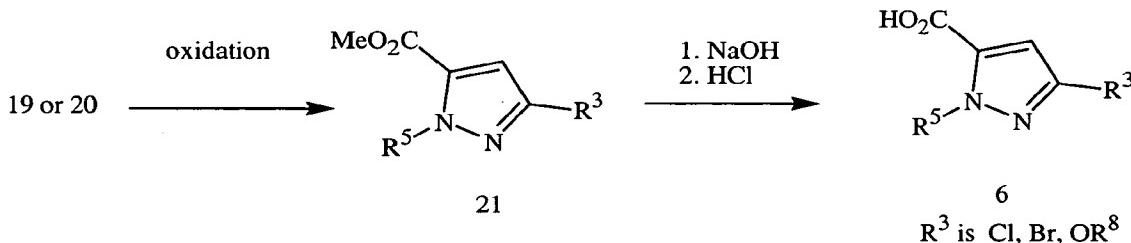


10

Pyrazole acids of Formula 6, where R³ is OCF₂H and OCH₂CF₃ as well as Cl and Br, can be prepared by the methods outlined in Schemes 11 and 12. Pyrazolones of Formula 18 are prepared in good yield by reaction of a phenylhydrazine of Formula 13 with diethyl maleate. Compounds of Formula 19 where R³ is chloro or bromo can be prepared by reaction of 18 with phosphoryl chloride or phosphoryl bromide, respectively. Compounds of Formula 20 where R³ is OCF₂H or OCH₂CF₃ can be prepared by reaction of pyrazolones of Formula 18 with the appropriate fluoroalkyl halide (R⁸X).

Scheme 11

Oxidation of 19 or 20 followed by hydrolysis of the ester is accomplished as previously described in Scheme 8. The synthetic methods of Schemes 11 and 12 are described in World Patent Application Publication 2003/016283.

Scheme 12

It is recognized that some reagents and reaction conditions described above for preparing compounds of Formula 1 may not be compatible with certain functionalities present in the intermediates. In these instances, the incorporation of protection/deprotection sequences or functional group interconversions into the synthesis will aid in obtaining the desired products. The use and choice of the protecting groups will be apparent to one skilled in chemical synthesis (see, for example, Greene, T. W.; Wuts, P. G. M. *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 2nd ed.; Wiley: New York, 1991). One skilled in the art will recognize that, in some cases, after the introduction of a given reagent as it is depicted in any

individual scheme, it may be necessary to perform additional routine synthetic steps not described in detail to complete the synthesis of compounds of Formula 1. One skilled in the art will also recognize that it may be necessary to perform a combination of the steps illustrated in the above schemes in an order other than that implied by the particular sequence presented to prepare the compounds of Formula 1.

It is believed that one skilled in the art using the preceding description can utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following Examples are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limiting of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. ¹H NMR spectra are reported in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane; s is singlet, d is doublet, t is triplet, q is quartet, m is multiplet, dd is doublet of doublets, br s is broad singlet.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-[(isopropylamino)-carbonyl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamide

Step A: Preparation of (2E)-[(2-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]acetic acid

To a solution of 2-chlorophenyl hydrazine hydrochloride (18.8 g, 0.105 mol) in water (300 mL) at room temperature was added concentrated hydrochloric acid (13.2 g, 0.136 mol), followed by dropwise addition over 20 minutes of 50% glyoxylic acid (17.1 g, 0.115 mol) to form a thick precipitate. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes. The product was isolated by filtration, washed with water, and then dissolved in ethyl acetate (400 mL). The resulting solution was dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the title product as a tan solid (20.5 g).

¹H NMR ($\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$) δ 12.45 (s, 1H), 10.7 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 6.98 (t, 1H).

Step B: Preparation of (2-chlorophenyl)carbonohydrazonic dibromide

To a solution of the product from Step A (20.5 g, 0.103 mol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (188 mL) at 0 °C was added *N*-bromosuccinimide (35.7 g, 0.206 mol) portionwise over 30 min. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (150 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 200 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO_4), absorbed onto silica gel and purified by chromatography to afford the title compound as a red oil (12.0 g).

¹H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 8.15 (br d, 1H), 7.41 (d, 1H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.21 (d, 1H), 6.90 (d, 1H).

Step C: Preparation of methyl 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxylate

In a solution of the product from Step B (12.0 g, 38.5 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (110 mL) was added methyl acrylate (13.85 mL, 153.8 mmol) in one portion, followed by dropwise addition of *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (7.38 mL, 42.3 mmol) over 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. The 5 reaction mixture was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 200 mL). The combined extracts were washed with water and brine. The ether extracts were dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound (12.2 g).

10 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.4 (t, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.21 (d, 1H), 7.1 (t, 1H), 5.2 (m, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.4 (m, 1H).

Step D: Preparation of methyl 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxylate

15 Into a 1000-mL flask charged with the product from Step C (12.2 g, 38.4 mmol) and acetone (400 mL) was added potassium permanganate (24.2 g, 153.6 mmol) in approximately 1-gram portions every 10 minutes while maintaining the reaction temperature below 40 °C. The reaction mixture was then stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite® diatomaceous filter aid to remove solids, and then washed with diethyl ether (4 x 100 mL). After removal of the solvent, the crude 20 product was purified by chromatography on silica gel to afford the title compound as an oil (5.8 g), which solidified on standing.

1 H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.5 (d, 1H), 7.4-7.5 (m, 3H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 3.784 (s, 1H).

Step E: Preparation of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid

25 Into a 100 mL flask containing the ester from Step D (5.8 g, 18.4 mmol) in methanol (40 mL) was added 12% aqueous sodium hydroxide (8.8 g, 30.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with water (100 mL) and washed with diethyl ether (2 x 75 mL). The aqueous solution was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid to pH 2 and then extracted with ethyl acetate 30 (3 x 150 mL). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound (5.8 g).

1 H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.4-7.55 (m, 4H), 7.1 (s, 1H).

Step F: Preparation of 2-amino-3-methyl-5-iodobenzoic acid

35 To a solution of 2-amino-3-methylbenzoic acid (5 g, 33 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (30 mL) was added *N*-iodosuccinimide (7.8 g, 34.7 mmol), and the reaction mixture was heated at 75 °C (oil bath temperature) overnight. After removal of the oil bath, the reaction mixture was then slowly poured into ice-water (100 mL) to precipitate

a light grey solid. The solid was filtered and washed with water (4x) and then dried in a vacuum oven at 70 °C. The desired intermediate was isolated as a light grey solid (8.8 g).

¹H NMR (Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 7.86 (d, 1H), 7.44 (d, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H).

5 Step G: Preparation of 2-amino-3-methyl-5-cyanobenzoic acid

A mixture of 2-amino-3-methyl-5-iodobenzoic acid (17.0 g, 61.3 mmol) and copper cyanide (7.2 g, 78.7 mmol) was heated in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (200 mL) to 140–145 °C for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled and most of the dimethylformamide was removed by concentration on a rotary evaporator at reduced pressure. Water (200 mL) was 10 added to the oily solid followed by ethylenediamine (20 mL), and the mixture was stirred vigorously to dissolve most of the solids. Residual solids were removed by filtration, and concentrated hydrochloric acid was added to the filtrate to adjust the pH to 5. As the pH decreased, some solids precipitated. The resulting mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The separated organic solution was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and 15 concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual solids were triturated with a mixture of ether, hexane and ethyl acetate to afford the title compound as a tan solid (7.61 g).

¹H NMR (Me₂SO-*d*₆): δ 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.3–7.5 (br s, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H).

20 Step H: Preparation of 2-[3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-yl]-8-methyl-4-oxo-4*H*-3,1-benzoxazine-6-carbonitrile

To a solution of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (i.e. the carboxylic acid product of Step E) (2.0 g, 6.29 mmol) and 2-amino-3-methyl-5-cyanobenzoic acid (i.e. the product of Step G) (1.1 g, 6.29 mmol) in acetonitrile (60 mL) at room temperature was added 3-picoline (3.2 mL, 32.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was 25 stirred for 5 minutes and then cooled to –10 °C. Methanesulfonyl chloride (1.3 mL, 16.4 mmol) was then added dropwise, and after completion of the addition the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. On stirring overnight at room temperature, the reaction mixture formed a solid precipitate. The solid was isolated by filtration, washed with water, dissolved in excess methylene chloride and dried (MgSO₄). After removal of solvent, the 30 residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel to afford the title compound (1.9 g).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.45–7.6 (m, 4H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 1.84 (s, 1H).

35 Step I: Preparation of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-[(isopropylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1*H*-pyrazol-5-carboxamide

To a solution of 2-[3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-yl]-8-methyl-4-oxo-4*H*-3,1-benzoxazine-6-carbonitrile (i.e. the product of Step H) (2.7 g, 5.7 mmol) in acetonitrile (150 mL) was added dropwise isopropylamine (1.95 mL, 22.9 mmol) and then the reaction was warmed to about 50 °C using a water bath until all solids dissolved. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. As the reaction progressed, a thick

white solid formed. The solids were isolated by filtration and washed with diethyl ether and hexane to afford the title compound, a compound of the present invention, as a white solid (2.34 g) that melted at 145-149 °C.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.5 (br s, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.4 (m, 3H), 7.02 (s, 1H),

5 5.98 (br d, 1H), 4.2 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.27 (d, 6H)

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamide

10 To a solution of 2-[3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-8-methyl-4-oxo-4H-3,1-benzoxazine-6-carbonitrile (i.e. the product of Example 1, Step H) (2.7 g, 5.7 mmol) in acetonitrile (150 mL) was added dropwise methylamine (2.0 M solution in THF, 18.0 mL, 36.0 mmol), and the mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. As the reaction progressed, a thick white solid formed. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, 15 and the solids were isolated by filtration and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the title compound, a compound of the present invention, as a white solid (2.1 g) that melted at 242-243 °C.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.45 (br s, 1H), 7.5-7.6 (m, 3H), 7.4 (m, 3H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 6.3 (br d, 1H), 2.98 (d, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H).

20

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-[2, 4-dichloro -6-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamide

Step A: Preparation of 2-[3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-6,8-dichloro-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one

25 To a mixture of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxylic acid (i.e. the carboxylic acid product of Example 1, Step E) (3.0 g, 9.44 mmol) and 3,5-dichloroanthranilic acid (1.94 g, 9.44 mmol) in acetonitrile (60 mL) was added 3-picoline (4.81 mL, 49.1 mmol) at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled to -10 °C and methanesulfonyl chloride (1.91 mL, 24.56 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The resulting solids were isolated by filtration, washed with water, then dissolved in excess methylene chloride and dried (MgSO₄). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residual solid was 35 purified by chromatography on silica gel to afford the title compound (2.0 g).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.4-7.55 (m, 4H), 7.28 (s, 1H)

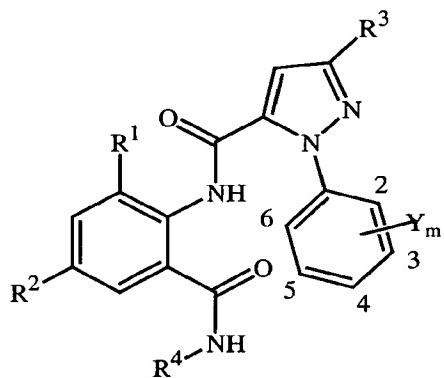
Step B: Preparation of 3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-N-[2, 4-dichloro -6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamide

To a solution of 2-[3-bromo-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-yl]-6,8-dichloro-4*H*-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one (i.e. the product of Step A) (2.4 g, 8.8 mmol) in acetonitrile (150 mL) 5 cooled to 0 °C was added dropwise methylamine (2.0 M solution in THF, 17.7 mL, 35.4 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min. As the reaction progressed, a thick white solid formed. The solids were isolated by filtration and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the title compound, a compound of the present invention, as a white solid (2.08 g), melting at 209-210 °C.

10 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 9.3 (br s, 1H), 7.5 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 6.18 (br d, 1H), 2.91 (d, 1H)

By the procedures described herein together with methods known in the art, the following compounds of Tables 1 to 3 can be prepared. The following abbreviations are 15 used in the Tables which follow: *t* means tertiary, *i* means iso, *c* means cyclo, Me means methyl, Et means ethyl, *i*-Pr means isopropyl, Bu means butyl, SMe means methylthio, CN means cyano, 2,6-di-Cl means 2,6-dichloro, 2,6-di-F means 2,6-difluoro, 2,4,6-tri-Cl means 2,4,6-trichloro, Y_m refers to 1 to 3 substituents on the phenyl ring of R^5 in Formula 1.

20

Table 1

<u>R</u> ¹	<u>R</u> ²	<u>R</u> ³	<u>R</u> ⁴	<u>Y</u> _m	<u>R</u> ¹	<u>R</u> ²	<u>R</u> ³	<u>R</u> ⁴	<u>Y</u> _m
Me	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Et	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Br
Me	Cl	Cl	Et	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Cl	Et	2-Br
Me	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	Cl	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	Et	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	Me	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2-Br
Me	Cl	Br	Et	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Br	Et	2-Br
Me	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2-Br	Cl	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	Cl	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Br	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Br	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Br	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Br	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	Me	2-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	Et	2-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	Me	2-Br	Cl	Br	Cl	Me	2-Br
Me	Br	Cl	Et	2-Br	Cl	Br	Cl	Et	2-Br
Me	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br
Me	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br
Me	Br	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Br	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	Me	2-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	Br	Br	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	Et	2-Cl
Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl
Me	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl
Me	Br	Br	Me	2-Br	Cl	Br	Br	Me	2-Br
Me	Br	Br	Et	2-Br	Cl	Br	Br	Et	2-Br
Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Cl	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br
Me	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br	Cl	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br
Me	Br	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	Br	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Br	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Br	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Br	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	Me	2-Br	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Me	Br	CF ₃	Et	2-Br	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br
Me	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>		<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	Br	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl		Cl	Br	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	Br	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl		Cl	Br	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	Me	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	Me	2-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	Et	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	Et	2-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	Me	2-Br		Cl	CN	Cl	Me	2-Br
Me	CN	Cl	Et	2-Br		Cl	CN	Cl	Et	2-Br
Me	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2-Br		Cl	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br		Cl	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	CN	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl		Cl	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl
Me	CN	Br	Et	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	Et	2-Cl
Me	CN	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	CN	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	CN	Br	Me	2-Br		Cl	CN	Br	Me	2-Br
Me	CN	Br	Et	2-Br		Cl	CN	Br	Et	2-Br
Me	CN	Br	i-Pr	2-Br		Cl	CN	Br	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	CN	Br	t-Bu	2-Br		Cl	CN	Br	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl		Cl	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Br	Et	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Br	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-F		Cl	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-F

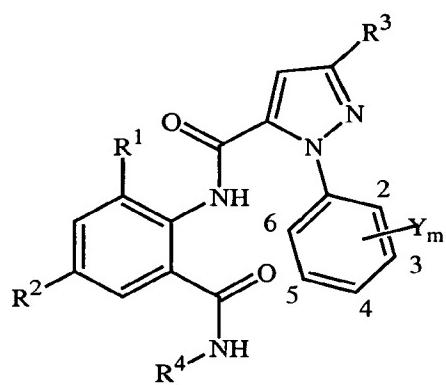
<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Br	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Me	CN	CF ₃	Et	2-Br	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Me	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br	Cl	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br	Cl	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-F	Cl	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-F	Cl	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Cl	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	Me	2-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	Et	2-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	Et	2-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Br	Br	Cl	Br	Me	2-Br
Br	Cl	Cl	Et	2-Br	Br	Cl	Br	Et	2-Br
Br	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2-Br	Br	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2-Br
Br	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br	Br	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2-Br
Br	Cl	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Br	Cl	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F	Br	Cl	Br	Me	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F	Br	Cl	Br	Et	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F	Br	Cl	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F	Br	Cl	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Cl	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	Me	2-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	Et	2-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Br	Br	Br	Cl	Me	2-Br
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Br	Br	Br	Cl	Et	2-Br
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Br	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br	Br	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-F
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	Cl	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Br	Br	Me	2-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Br	Br	Br	Et	2-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Br	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl
Br	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl
Br	Br	Br	Me	2-Br	Br	Br	CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Br	Br	Br	Et	2-Br	Br	Br	CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Br	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br	Br	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Br
Br	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br	Br	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Br
Br	Br	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Br	Br	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Br	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Br	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Br	Br	Br	Me	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F
Br	Br	Br	Et	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F
Br	Br	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Br	Br	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-F	Br	Br	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Br	Br	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Br	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Br	Br	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	Br	Br	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	Br	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	Me	2-Cl	Br	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	Et	2-Cl	Br	CN	Br	Et	2-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2-Cl	Br	CN	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2-Cl	Br	CN	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	Me	2-Br	Br	CN	Br	Me	2-Br
Br	CN	Cl	Et	2-Br	Br	CN	Br	Et	2-Br
Br	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2-Br	Br	CN	Br	i-Pr	2-Br
Br	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br	Br	CN	Br	t-Bu	2-Br
Br	CN	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Br	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Br	CN	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Br	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Br	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	Me	2,6-di-F	Br	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	Cl	Et	2,6-di-F	Br	CN	Br	Et	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-F	Br	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-F	Br	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	Cl	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	CN	Br	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	CN	Br	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	CN	Br	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	Cl	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl	Br	CN	Br	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	Br	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Br	CN	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	Br	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Br	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl	Br	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl	Br	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Br	Br	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-F
Br	CN	CF ₃	Et	2-Br	Br	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-F

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>		<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Br	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br		Br	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br		Br	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl		Br	CN	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Br	CN	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl		Br	CN	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,4,6-tri-Cl
Me	I	Cl	Me	2-Cl		Me	I	Br	Me	2-Cl
Me	I	Cl	Et	2-Cl		Me	I	Br	Et	2-Cl
Me	I	Cl	i-Pr	2-Cl		Me	I	Br	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	I	Cl	t-Bu	2-Cl		Me	I	Br	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	I	Cl	Me	2-Br		Me	I	Br	Me	2-Br
Me	I	Cl	Et	2-Br		Me	I	Br	Et	2-Br
Me	I	Cl	i-Pr	2-Br		Me	I	Br	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	I	Cl	t-Bu	2-Br		Me	I	Br	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	I	Cl	Me	2,6-di-Cl		Me	I	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	Cl	Et	2,6-di-Cl		Me	I	Br	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	Cl	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl		Me	I	Br	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	Cl	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl		Me	I	Br	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl		Me	I	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	I	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl		Me	I	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	I	CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl		Me	I	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl		Me	I	CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	CF ₃	Me	2-Br		Me	I	CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	I	CF ₃	Et	2-Br		Me	I	CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl

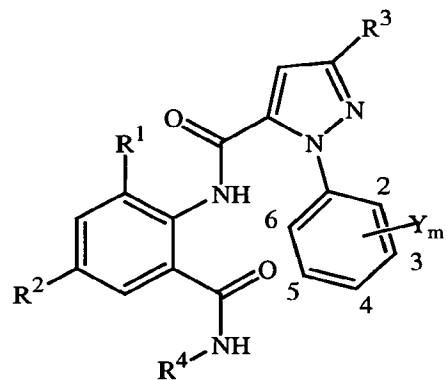
Table 2



<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>		<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Me	2-Cl		Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Et	2-Cl		Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2-Cl		Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2-Cl	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Me	2-Br	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Et	2-Br	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2-Br	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2-Br	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-DiCl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	Me	2-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	Et	2-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	Me	2-Br	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	Et	2-Br	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2-Br	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2-Br	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Me	CN	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Me	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Et	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Me	2-Br	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Br
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Et	2-Br	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Br
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2-Br	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2-Br
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2-Br	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2-Br
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Me	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	Et	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	i-Pr	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	OCF ₂ H	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl	Cl	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	t-Bu	2,6-di-Cl

Table 3



<u>R</u> ¹	<u>R</u> ²	<u>R</u> ³	<u>R</u> ⁴	<u>Y</u> _m	<u>R</u> ¹	<u>R</u> ²	<u>R</u> ³	<u>R</u> ⁴	<u>Y</u> _m
Me	Cl	Cl	H	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Cl	H	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	propargyl	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Cl	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	allyl	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Cl	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Cl	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Cl	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	H	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Br	H	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	propargyl	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Br	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	allyl	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Br	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	Cl	Br	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	Br	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	Cl	CF ₃	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	H	2-Cl	Me	Cl	CF ₃	H	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	propargyl	2-Cl	Me	Cl	CF ₃	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	allyl	2-Cl	Me	Cl	CF ₃	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Me	Cl	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	Cl	CF ₃	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	Cl	CF ₃	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	H	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	H	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	propargyl	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	allyl	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	H	2-Cl	Me	CN	Br	H	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	propargyl	2-Cl	Me	CN	Br	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	allyl	2-Cl	Me	CN	Br	allyl	2,6-di-Cl

<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>
Me	CN	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Me	CN	Br	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	Br	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	Br	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	Br	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	H	2-Cl	Me	CN	CF ₃	H	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	propargyl	2-Cl	Me	CN	CF ₃	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	allyl	2-Cl	Me	CN	CF ₃	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Me	CN	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	CF ₃	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Me	CN	CF ₃	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Me	CN	CF ₃	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Cl	H	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	H	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Cl	propargyl	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Cl	allyl	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Cl	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Cl	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Br	H	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	H	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Br	propargyl	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Br	allyl	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Br	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	Br	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	Br	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	CF ₃	H	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	H	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	CF ₃	propargyl	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	CF ₃	allyl	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	allyl	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	CF ₃	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	CH(Me)CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl
Cl	Cl	CF ₃	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	Cl	CN	Cl	C(Me) ₂ CH ₂ SMe	2,6-di-Cl

Formulation/Utility

Compounds of this invention will generally be used as a formulation or composition with a carrier suitable for agronomic or nonagronomic use comprising at least one of a liquid diluent, a solid diluent or a surfactant. The formulation or composition ingredients are selected to be consistent with the physical properties of the active ingredient, mode of application and environmental factors such as soil type, moisture and temperature. Useful formulations include liquids such as solutions (including emulsifiable concentrates), suspensions, emulsions (including microemulsions and/or suspoemulsions) and the like

- which optionally can be thickened into gels. Useful formulations further include solids such as dusts, powders, granules, pellets, tablets, films, and the like which can be water-dispersible ("wettable") or water-soluble. Active ingredient can be (micro)encapsulated and further formed into a suspension or solid formulation; alternatively
- 5 the entire formulation of active ingredient can be encapsulated (or "overcoated"). Encapsulation can control or delay release of the active ingredient. Sprayable formulations can be extended in suitable media and used at spray volumes from about one to several hundred liters per hectare. High-strength compositions are primarily used as intermediates for further formulation.
- 10 The formulations will typically include effective amounts of active ingredient, and at least one of a liquid diluent, a solid diluent, or a surfactant within the following approximate ranges that add up to 100 percent by weight.

	Weight Percent		
	<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Diluent</u>	<u>Surfactant</u>
Water-Dispersible and Water-soluble Granules, Tablets and Powders.	5–90	0–94	1–15
Suspensions, Emulsions, Solutions (including Emulsifiable Concentrates)	5–50	40–95	0–15
Dusts	1–25	70–99	0–5
Granules and Pellets	0.01–99	5–99.99	0–15
High Strength Compositions	90–99	0–10	0–2

- Typical solid diluents are described in Watkins, et al., *Handbook of Insecticide Dust Diluents and Carriers*, 2nd Ed., Dorland Books, Caldwell, New Jersey. Typical liquid diluents are described in Marsden, *Solvents Guide*, 2nd Ed., Interscience, New York, 1950. *McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual*, Allured Publ. Corp., Ridgewood, New Jersey, as well as Sisely and Wood, *Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents*, Chemical Publ. Co., Inc., New York, 1964, list surfactants and recommended uses. All formulations can contain minor amounts of additives to reduce foam, caking, corrosion, microbiological growth and the like, or thickeners to increase viscosity.

Surfactants include, for example, polyethoxylated alcohols, polyethoxylated alkylphenols, polyethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid esters, dialkyl sulfosuccinates, alkyl sulfates, alkylbenzene sulfonates, organosilicones, *N,N*-dialkyltaurates, lignin sulfonates, naphthalene sulfonate formaldehyde condensates, polycarboxylates, and polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene block copolymers. Solid diluents include, for example, clays such as bentonite, montmorillonite, attapulgite and kaolin, starch, sugar, silica, talc, diatomaceous earth, urea, calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, and sodium

sulfate. Liquid diluents include, for example, water, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, *N*-alkylpyrrolidone, ethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, paraffins, alkylbenzenes, alkylnaphthalenes, oils of olive, castor, linseed, tung, sesame, corn, peanut, cotton-seed, soybean, rape-seed and coconut, fatty acid esters, ketones such as cyclohexanone, 2-heptanone, isophorone and 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, and alcohols such as methanol, cyclohexanol, decanol and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.

Useful formulations of this invention can also include materials known as formulation aids like antifoams, film formers and dyes and are well known to those skilled in the art.

Antifoams can include water dispersible liquids comprising polyorganosiloxanes like Rhodorsil® 415. The film formers can include polyvinyl acetates, polyvinyl acetate copolymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl alcohol copolymers and waxes. Dyes can include water dispersible liquid colorant compositions like Pro-Ized® Colorant Red. One skilled in the art will appreciate that this is a non-exhaustive list of formulation aids. Suitable examples of formulation aids include those listed herein and those listed in McCutcheon's 2001, Volume 2: Functional Materials, published by MC Publishing Company and PCT Publication WO 03/024222.

Solutions, including emulsifiable concentrates, can be prepared by simply mixing the ingredients. Dusts and powders can be prepared by blending and, usually, grinding as in a hammer mill or fluid-energy mill. Suspensions are usually prepared by wet-milling; see, for example, U.S. 3,060,084. Granules and pellets can be prepared by spraying the active material upon preformed granular carriers or by agglomeration techniques. See Browning, "Agglomeration", *Chemical Engineering*, December 4, 1967, pp 147-48, *Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook*, 4th Ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1963, pages 8-57 and following, and PCT Publication WO 91/13546. Pellets can be prepared as described in U.S. 4,172,714. Water-dispersible and water-soluble granules can be prepared as taught in U.S. 4,144,050, U.S. 3,920,442 and DE 3,246,493. Tablets can be prepared as taught in U.S. 5,180,587, U.S. 5,232,701 and U.S. 5,208,030. Films can be prepared as taught in GB 2,095,558 and U.S. 3,299,566.

For further information regarding the art of formulation, see T. S. Woods, "The Formulator's Toolbox – Product Forms for Modern Agriculture" in *Pesticide Chemistry and Bioscience, The Food-Environment Challenge*, T. Brooks and T. R. Roberts, Eds., Proceedings of the 9th International Congress on Pesticide Chemistry, The Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, 1999, pp. 120-133. See also U.S. 3,235,361, Col. 6, line 16 through Col. 7, line 19 and Examples 10-41; U.S. 3,309,192, Col. 5, line 43 through Col. 7, line 62 and Examples 8, 12, 15, 39, 41, 52, 53, 58, 132, 138-140, 162-164, 166, 167 and 169-182; U.S. 2,891,855, Col. 3, line 66 through Col. 5, line 17 and Examples 1-4; Klingman, *Weed Control as a Science*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1961, pp 81-96; Hance et al., *Weed Control Handbook*, 8th Ed., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1989;

Developments in formulation technology, PJB Publications, Richmond, UK, 2000.

In the following Examples, all percentages are by weight and all formulations are prepared in conventional ways. Compound numbers refer to compounds in Index Table A.

Example A

5 Wettable Powder

	Compound 1	65.0%
	dodecylphenol polyethylene glycol ether	2.0%
	sodium ligninsulfonate	4.0%
	sodium silicoaluminate	6.0%
10	montmorillonite (calcined)	23.0%.

Example B

Granule

	Compound 1	10.0%
	attapulgite granules (low volatile matter,	
15	0.71/0.30 mm; U.S.S. No. 25–50 sieves)	90.0%.

Example C

Extruded Pellet

	Compound 1	25.0%
	anhydrous sodium sulfate	10.0%
20	crude calcium ligninsulfonate	5.0%
	sodium alkylnaphthalenesulfonate	1.0%
	calcium/magnesium bentonite	59.0%.

Example D

Emulsifiable Concentrate

25	Compound 1	20.0%
	blend of oil soluble sulfonates	
	and polyoxyethylene ethers	10.0%
	isophorone	70.0%.

Example E

30 Granule

	Compound 1	0.5%
	cellulose	2.5%
	lactose	4.0%
	cornmeal	93.0%.

35 Compounds of this invention are characterized by favorable metabolic and/or soil residual patterns and exhibit activity controlling a spectrum of agronomic and non-

agronomic invertebrate pests. Compounds of this invention are also characterized by favorable foliar and or soil-applied systemicity in plants exhibiting translocation to protect foliage and other plant parts not directly contacted with insecticidal compositions comprising the present compounds. (In the context of this disclosure "invertebrate pest control" means inhibition of invertebrate pest development (including mortality) that causes significant reduction in feeding or other injury or damage caused by the pest; related expressions are defined analogously.) As referred to in this disclosure, the term "invertebrate pest" includes arthropods, gastropods and nematodes of economic importance as pests. The term "arthropod" includes insects, mites, spiders, scorpions, centipedes, millipedes, pill bugs and symphylans. The term "gastropod" includes snails, slugs and other Stylommatophora. The term "nematode" includes all of the helminths, such as: roundworms, heartworms, and phytophagous nematodes (Nematoda), flukes (Trematoda), Acanthocephala, and tapeworms (Cestoda). Those skilled in the art will recognize that not all compounds are equally effective against all pests. Compounds of this invention display activity against economically important agronomic and nonagronomic pests. The term "agronomic" refers to the production of field crops such as for food and fiber and includes the growth of cereal crops (e.g., wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, maize), soybeans, vegetable crops (e.g., lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, beans), potatoes, sweet potatoes, grapes, cotton, and tree fruits (e.g., pome fruits, stone fruits and citrus fruits). The term "nonagronomic" refers to other horticultural (e.g., forest, greenhouse, nursery or ornamental plants not grown in a field), public (human) and animal health, domestic and commercial structure, household, and stored product applications or pests. For reason of invertebrate pest control spectrum and economic importance, protection (from damage or injury caused by invertebrate pests) of agronomic crops of cotton, maize, soybeans, rice, vegetable crops, potato, sweet potato, grapes and tree fruit by controlling invertebrate pests are one embodiment of the invention. Agronomic or nonagronomic pests include larvae of the order Lepidoptera, such as armyworms, cutworms, loopers, and heliothines in the family Noctuidae (e.g., fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda* J. E. Smith), beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua* Hübner), black cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon* Hufnagel), cabbage looper (*Trichoplusia ni* Hübner), tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens* Fabricius)); borers, casebearers, webworms, coneworms, cabbageworms and skeletonizers from the family Pyralidae (e.g., European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hübner), navel orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella* Walker), corn root webworm (*Crambus caliginosellus* Clemens), sod webworm (*Herpetogramma licarsisalis* Walker)); leafrollers, budworms, seed worms, and fruit worms in the family Tortricidae (e.g., codling moth (*Cydia pomonella* Linnaeus), grape berry moth (*Endopiza viteana* Clemens), oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta* Busck)); and many other economically important lepidoptera (e.g., diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella* Linnaeus), pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar* Linnaeus)); nymphs and adults of the order Blattodea

including cockroaches from the families Blattellidae and Blattidae (e.g., oriental cockroach (*Blatta orientalis* Linnaeus), Asian cockroach (*Blatella asahinai* Mizukubo), German cockroach (*Blattella germanica* Linnaeus), brownbanded cockroach (*Supella longipalpa* Fabricius), American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana* Linnaeus), brown cockroach 5 (*Periplaneta brunnea* Burmeister), Madeira cockroach (*Leucophaea maderae* Fabricius)); foliar feeding larvae and adults of the order Coleoptera including weevils from the families Anthribidae, Bruchidae, and Curculionidae (e.g., boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boheman), rice water weevil (*Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus* Kuschel), granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* Linnaeus), rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae* Linnaeus)); flea beetles, 10 cucumber beetles, rootworms, leaf beetles, potato beetles, and leafminers in the family Chrysomelidae (e.g., Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte)); chafers and other beetles from the family Scarabaeidae (e.g., Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newman) and European chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis* Razoumowsky)); carpet beetles from the family Dermestidae; 15 wireworms from the family Elateridae; bark beetles from the family Scolytidae and flour beetles from the family Tenebrionidae. In addition agronomic and nonagronomic pests include: adults and larvae of the order Dermaptera including earwigs from the family Forficulidae (e.g., European earwig (*Forficula auricularia* Linnaeus), black earwig (*Chelisoches morio* Fabricius)); adults and nymphs of the orders Hemiptera and Homoptera 20 such as, plant bugs from the family Miridae, cicadas from the family Cicadidae, leafhoppers (e.g. *Empoasca* spp.) from the family Cicadellidae, planthoppers from the families Fulgoroidae and Delphacidae, treehoppers from the family Membracidae, psyllids from the family Psyllidae, whiteflies from the family Aleyrodidae, aphids from the family Aphididae, phylloxera from the family Phylloxeridae, mealybugs from the family Pseudococcidae, 25 scales from the families Coccidae, Diaspididae and Margarodidae, lace bugs from the family Tingidae, stink bugs from the family Pentatomidae, cinch bugs (e.g., *Blissus* spp.) and other seed bugs from the family Lygaeidae, spittlebugs from the family Cercopidae squash bugs from the family Coreidae, and red bugs and cotton stainners from the family Pyrrhocoridae. Also included as agronomic and non-agronomic pests are adults and larvae of the order 30 Acari (mites) such as spider mites and red mites in the family Tetranychidae (e.g., European red mite (*Panonychus ulmi* Koch), two spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae* Koch), McDaniel mite (*Tetranychus mcdanieli* McGregor)), flat mites in the family Tenuipalpidae (e.g., citrus flat mite (*Brevipalpus lewisi* McGregor)), rust and bud mites in the family Eriophyidae and other foliar feeding mites and mites important in human and animal health, 35 i.e. dust mites in the family Epidermoptidae, follicle mites in the family Demodicidae, grain mites in the family Glycyphagidae, ticks in the order Ixodidae (e.g., deer tick (*Ixodes scapularis* Say), Australian paralysis tick (*Ixodes holocyclus* Neumann), American dog tick (*Dermacentor variabilis* Say), lone star tick (*Amblyomma americanum* Linnaeus) and scab

and itch mites in the families Psoroptidae, Pyemotidae, and Sarcoptidae; adults and immatures of the order Orthoptera including grasshoppers, locusts and crickets (e.g., migratory grasshoppers (e.g., *Melanoplus sanguinipes* Fabricius, *M. differentialis* Thomas), American grasshoppers (e.g., *Schistocerca americana* Drury), desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria* Forskal), migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria* Linnaeus), house cricket (*Acheta domesticus* Linnaeus), mole crickets (*Gryllotalpa* spp.)); adults and immatures of the order Diptera including leafminers, midges, fruit flies (Tephritidae), frit flies (e.g., *Oscinella frit* Linnaeus), soil maggots, house flies (e.g., *Musca domestica* Linnaeus), lesser house flies (e.g., *Fannia canicularis* Linnaeus, *F. femoralis* Stein), stable flies (e.g., *Stomoxys calcitrans* Linnaeus), face flies, horn flies, blow flies (e.g., *Chrysomya* spp., *Phormia* spp.), and other muscoid fly pests, horse flies (e.g., *Tabanus* spp.), bot flies (e.g., *Gastrophilus* spp., *Oestrus* spp.), cattle grubs (e.g., *Hypoderma* spp.), deer flies (e.g., *Chrysops* spp.), keds (e.g., *Melophagus ovinus* Linnaeus) and other Brachycera, mosquitoes (e.g., *Aedes* spp., *Anopheles* spp., *Culex* spp.), black flies (e.g., *Prosimulium* spp., *Simulium* spp.), biting midges, sand flies, sciarids, and other Nematocera; adults and immatures of the order Thysanoptera including onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman) and other foliar feeding thrips; insect pests of the order Hymenoptera including ants (e.g., red carpenter ant (*Camponotus ferrugineus* Fabricius), black carpenter ant (*Camponotus pennsylvanicus* De Geer), Pharaoh ant (*Monomorium pharaonis* Linnaeus), little fire ant (*Wasmannia auropunctata* Roger), fire ant (*Solenopsis geminata* Fabricius), red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta* Buren), Argentine ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis* Mayr), crazy ant (*Paratrechina longicornis* Latreille), pavement ant (*Tetramorium caespitum* Linnaeus), cornfield ant (*Lasius alienus* Förster), odorous house ant (*Tapinoma sessile* Say)), bees (including carpenter bees), hornets, yellow jackets and wasps; insect pests of the order Isoptera including the eastern subterranean termite (*Reticulitermes flavipes* Kollar), western subterranean termite (*Reticulitermes hesperus* Banks), Formosan subterranean termite (*Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki), West Indian drywood termite (*Incisitermes immigrans* Snyder) and other termites of economic importance; insect pests of the order Thysanura such as silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina* Linnaeus) and firebrat (*Thermobia domestica* Packard); insect pests of the order Mallophaga and including the head louse (*Pediculus humanus capitis* De Geer), body louse (*Pediculus humanus humanus* Linnaeus), chicken body louse (*Menacanthus stramineus* Nitszsch), dog biting louse (*Trichodectes canis* De Geer), fluff louse (*Goniocotes gallinae* De Geer), sheep body louse (*Bovicola ovis* Schrank), short-nosed cattle louse (*Haematopinus eurysternus* Nitzsch), long-nosed cattle louse (*Linognathus vituli* Linnaeus) and other sucking and chewing parasitic lice that attack man and animals; insect pests of the order Siphonoptera including the oriental rat flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis* Rothschild), cat flea (*Ctenocephalides felis* Bouche), dog flea (*Ctenocephalides canis* Curtis), hen flea (*Ceratophyllus gallinae* Schrank), sticktight flea (*Echidnophaga gallinacea*

Westwood), human flea (*Pulex irritans* Linnaeus) and other fleas afflicting mammals and birds. Additional invertebrate pests covered include: spiders in the order Araneae such as the brown recluse spider (*Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik) and the black widow spider (*Latrodectus mactans* Fabricius), and centipedes in the order Scutigeromorpha such as the house centipede (*Scutigera coleoptrata* Linnaeus). Compounds of the present invention also have activity on members of the Classes Nematoda, Cestoda, Trematoda, and Acanthocephala including economically important members of the orders Strongylida, Ascaridida, Oxyurida, Rhabditida, Spirurida, and Enoplida such as but not limited to economically important agricultural pests (i.e. root knot nematodes in the genus *Meloidogyne*, lesion nematodes in the genus *Pratylenchus*, stubby root nematodes in the genus *Trichodorus*, etc.) and animal and human health pests (i.e. all economically important flukes, tapeworms, and roundworms, such as *Strongylus vulgaris* in horses, *Toxocara canis* in dogs, *Haemonchus contortus* in sheep, *Dirofilaria immitis* Leidy in dogs, *Anoplocephala perfoliata* in horses, *Fasciola hepatica* Linnaeus in ruminants, etc.).

Compounds of the invention show particularly high activity against pests in the order Lepidoptera (e.g., *Alabama argillacea* Hübner (cotton leaf worm), *Archips argyrospila* Walker (fruit tree leaf roller), *A. rosana* Linnaeus (European leaf roller) and other *Archips* species, *Chilo suppressalis* Walker (rice stem borer), *Cnaphalocrosis medinalis* Guenée (rice leaf roller), *Crambus caliginosellus* Clemens (corn root webworm), *Crambus teterrellus* Zincken (bluegrass webworm), *Cydia pomonella* Linnaeus (codling moth), *Earias insulana* Boisduval (spiny bollworm), *Earias vittella* Fabricius (spotted bollworm), *Helicoverpa armigera* Hübner (American bollworm), *Helicoverpa zea* Boddie (corn earworm), *Heliothis virescens* Fabricius (tobacco budworm), *Herpetogramma licarsialis* Walker (sod webworm), *Lobesia botrana* Denis & Schiffermüller (grape berry moth), *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders (pink bollworm), *Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton (citrus leafminer), *Pieris brassicae* Linnaeus (large white butterfly), *Pieris rapae* Linnaeus (small white butterfly), *Plutella xylostella* Linnaeus (diamondback moth), *Spodoptera exigua* Hübner (beet armyworm), *Spodoptera litura* Fabricius (tobacco cutworm, cluster caterpillar), *Spodoptera frugiperda* J. E. Smith (fall armyworm), *Trichoplusia ni* Hübner (cabbage looper) and *Tuta absoluta* Meyrick (tomato leafminer)). Compounds of the invention also have commercially significant activity on members from the order Homoptera including: *Acyrtosiphon pisum* Harris (pea aphid), *Aphis craccivora* Koch (cowpea aphid), *Aphis fabae* Scopoli (black bean aphid), *Aphis gossypii* Glover (cotton aphid, melon aphid), *Aphis pomi* De Geer (apple aphid), *Aphis spiraecola* Patch (spirea aphid), *Aulacorthum solani* Kaltenbach (foxglove aphid), *Chaetosiphon fragaefolii* Cockerell (strawberry aphid), *Diuraphis noxia* Kurdjumov/Mordvilko (Russian wheat aphid), *Dysaphis plantaginea* Paaserini (rosy apple aphid), *Eriosoma lanigerum* Hausmann (woolly apple aphid), *Hyalopterus pruni* Geoffroy (mealy plum aphid), *Lipaphis erysimi* Kaltenbach (turnip

aphid), *Metopolophium dirrhodum* Walker (cereal aphid), *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* Thomas (potato aphid), *Myzus persicae* Sulzer (peach-potato aphid, green peach aphid), *Nasonovia ribisnigri* Mosley (lettuce aphid), *Pemphigus* spp. (root aphids and gall aphids), *Rhopalosiphum maidis* Fitch (corn leaf aphid), *Rhopalosiphum padi* Linnaeus (bird cherry-oat aphid), *Schizaphis graminum* Rondani (greenbug), *Sitobion avenae* Fabricius (English grain aphid), *Therioaphis maculata* Buckton (spotted alfalfa aphid), *Toxoptera aurantii* Boyer de Fonscolombe (black citrus aphid), and *Toxoptera citricida* Kirkaldy (brown citrus aphid); *Adelges* spp. (adelgids); *Phylloxera devastatrix* Pergande (pecan phylloxera); *Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius (tobacco whitefly, sweetpotato whitefly), *Bemisia argentifolii* Bellows & Perring (silverleaf whitefly), *Dialeurodes citri* Ashmead (citrus whitefly) and *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* Westwood (greenhouse whitefly); *Empoasca fabae* Harris (potato leafhopper), *Laodelphax striatellus* Fallen (smaller brown planthopper), *Macrolestes quadrilineatus* Forbes (aster leafhopper), *Nephrotettix cinticeps* Uhler (green leafhopper), *Nephrotettix nigropictus* Stål (rice leafhopper), *Nilaparvata lugens* Stål (brown planthopper), *Peregrinus maidis* Ashmead (corn planthopper), *Sogatella furcifera* Horvath (white-backed planthopper), *Sogatodes oryzicola* Muir (rice delphacid), *Typhlocyba pomaria* McAtee white apple leafhopper, *Erythroneura* spp. (grape leafhoppers); *Magicicada septendecim* Linnaeus (periodical cicada); *Icerya purchasi* Maskell (cottony cushion scale), *Quadrastripiotus perniciosus* Comstock (San Jose scale); *Planococcus citri* Risso (citrus mealybug); *Pseudococcus* spp. (other mealybug complex); *Cacopsylla pyricola* Foerster (pear psylla), *Trioza diospyri* Ashmead (persimmon psylla). These compounds also have activity on members from the order Hemiptera including: *Acrosternum hilare* Say (green stink bug), *Anasa tristis* De Geer (squash bug), *Blissus leucopterus leucopterus* Say (chinch bug), *Corythucha gossypii* Fabricius (cotton lace bug), *Cyrtopeltis modesta* Distant (tomato bug), *Dysdercus suturellus* Herrich-Schäffer (cotton stainer), *Euchistus servus* Say (brown stink bug), *Euchistus variolarius* Palisot de Beauvois (one-spotted stink bug), *Graptostethus* spp. (complex of seed bugs), *Leptoglossus corculus* Say (leaf-footed pine seed bug), *Lygus lineolaris* Palisot de Beauvois (tarnished plant bug), *Nezara viridula* Linnaeus (southern green stink bug), *Oebalus pugnax* Fabricius (rice stink bug), *Oncopeltus fasciatus* Dallas (large milkweed bug), *Pseudatomoscelis seriatus* Reuter (cotton fleahopper). Other insect orders controlled by compounds of the invention include Thysanoptera (e.g., *Frankliniella occidentalis* Pergande (western flower thrip), *Scirtothrips citri* Moulton (citrus thrip), *Sericothrips variabilis* Beach (soybean thrip), and *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman (onion thrip); and the order Coleoptera (e.g., *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say (Colorado potato beetle), *Epilachna varivestis* Mulsant (Mexican bean beetle) and wireworms of the genera *Agriotes*, *Athous* or *Limonius*).

Compounds of this invention can also be mixed with one or more other biologically active compounds or agents including insecticides, fungicides, nematocides, bactericides,

acaricides, growth regulators such as rooting stimulants, chemosterilants, semiochemicals, repellents, attractants, pheromones, feeding stimulants, other biologically active compounds or entomopathogenic bacteria, virus or fungi to form a multi-component pesticide giving an even broader spectrum of agronomic and non-agronomic utility. Thus the present invention
5 also pertains to a composition comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1 and an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent and can further comprise at least one of a surfactant, a solid diluent or a liquid diluent. Examples of such biologically active compounds or agents with which compounds of this invention can be formulated are: insecticides such as abamectin, acephate,
10 acetamiprid, amidoflumet (S-1955), avermectin, azadirachtin, azinphos-methyl, bifenthrin, bifenazate, buprofezin, carbofuran, chlorgfenapyr, chlorfluazuron, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, chromafenozone, clothianidin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, cyromazine, deltamethrin, diafenthuron, diazinon, diflubenzuron, dimethoate, diofenolan, emamectin, endosulfan, esfenvalerate, ethiprole,
15 fenothiocarb, fenoxy carb, fenpropothrin, fenvalerate, fipronil, flonicamid, flucythrinate, tau-fluvalinate, flufenoxim (UR-50701), flufenoxuron, fonophos, halofenozide, hexaflumuron, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, isofenphos, lufenuron, malathion, metaldehyde, methamidophos, methidathion, methomyl, methoprene, methoxychlor, monocrotophos, methoxyfenozide, nithiazin, novaluron, noviflumuron (XDE-007), oxamyl, parathion,
20 parathion-methyl, permethrin, phorate, phosalone, phosmet, phosphamidon, pirimicarb, profenofos, pymetrozine, pyridalyl, pyriproxyfen, rotenone, spinosad, spiromesifin (BSN 2060), sulprofos, tebufenozide, teflubenzuron, tefluthrin, terbufos, tetrachlorvinphos, thiacloprid, thiamethoxam, thiocarb, thiosultap-sodium, tralomethrin, trichlorfon and triflumuron; fungicides such as acibenzolar, azoxystrobin, benomyl, blasticidin-S, Bordeaux
25 mixture (tribasic copper sulfate), bromuconazole, carpropamid, captafol, captan, carbendazim, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, copper oxychloride, copper salts, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprodinil, (S)-3,5-dichloro-N-(3-chloro-1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxopropyl)-4-methylbenzamide (RH 7281), diclocymet (S-2900), diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, (S)-3,5-dihydro-5-methyl-2-(methylthio)-5-phenyl-3-(phenylamino)-4H-
30 imidazol-4-one (RP 407213), dimethomorph, dimoxystrobin, diniconazole, diniconazole-M, dodine, edifenphos, epoxiconazole, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fencaramid (SZX0722), fenpiclonil, fenpropidin, fenpropimorph, fentin acetate, fentin hydroxide, fluazinam, fludioxonil, flumetover (RPA 403397), flumorf/flumorlin (SYP-L190), fluoxastrobin (HEC 5725), fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutolanil, flutriafol, folpet,
35 fosetyl-aluminum, furalaxyl, furametapyr (S-82658), hexaconazole, ipconazole, iprobenfos, iprodione, isoprothiolane, kasugamycin, kresoxim-methyl, mancozeb, maneb, mefenoxam, mepronil, metalaxyl, metconazole, metominostrobin/fenominostrobin (SSF-126), metrafenone (AC375839), myclobutanil, neo-asozin (ferric methanearsonate), nicobifen

(BAS 510), orysastrobin, oxadixyl, penconazole, pencycuron, probenazole, prochloraz, propamocarb, propiconazole, proquinazid (DPX-KQ926), prothioconazole (JAU 6476), pyrifenoxy, pyraclostrobin, pyrimethanil, pyroquilon, quinoxyfen, spiroxamine, sulfur, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, thiram, 5 tiadinil, triadimefon, triadimenol, tricyclazole, trifloxystrobin, triticonazole, validamycin and vinclozolin; nematocides such as aldicarb, oxamyl and fenamiphos; bactericides such as streptomycin; acaricides such as amitraz, chinomethionat, chlorobenzilate, cyhexatin, dicofol, dienochlor, etoxazole, fenazaquin, fenbutatin oxide, fenpropothrin, fenpyroximate, hexythiazox, propargite, pyridaben and tebufenpyrad; and biological agents such as *Bacillus* 10 *thuringiensis* including ssp. *aizawai* and *kurstaki*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin, baculovirus, and entomopathogenic bacteria, virus and fungi. Compounds of this invention and compositions thereof can be applied to plants genetically transformed to express proteins toxic to invertebrate pests (such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin). The effect of the exogenously applied invertebrate pest control compounds of this invention may be 15 synergistic with the expressed toxin proteins.

A general reference for these agricultural protectants is *The Pesticide Manual, 12th Edition*, C. D. S. Tomlin, Ed., British Crop Protection Council, Farnham, Surrey, U.K., 2000.

One embodiment of insecticides and acaricides for mixing with compounds of this 20 invention include pyrethroids such as acetamiprid, cypermethrin, cyhalothrin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, esfenvalerate, fenvalerate and tralomethrin; carbamates such as fenothiocarb, methomyl, oxamyl and thiodicarb; neonicotinoids such as clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiacloprid; neuronal sodium channel blockers such as indoxacarb; insecticidal macrocyclic lactones such as spinosad, abamectin, avermectin and emamectin; γ -aminobutyric acid 25 (GABA) antagonists such as endosulfan, ethiprole and fipronil; insecticidal ureas such as flufenoxuron and triflumuron; juvenile hormone mimics such as diofenolan and pyriproxyfen; pymetrozine; and amitraz. One embodiment of biological agents for mixing with compounds of this invention include *Bacillus thuringiensis* and *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin as well as naturally occurring and genetically modified viral insecticides 30 including members of the family Baculoviridae as well as entomophagous fungi.

Another embodiment of mixtures include a mixture of a compound of this invention with acetamiprid; a mixture of a compound of this invention with cyhalothrin; a mixture of a compound of this invention with beta-cyfluthrin; a mixture of a compound of this invention with esfenvalerate; a mixture of a compound of this invention with methomyl; a mixture of a compound of this invention with imidacloprid; a mixture of a compound of this invention with thiacloprid; a mixture of a compound of this invention with indoxacarb; a mixture of a compound of this invention with abamectin; a mixture of a compound of this invention with endosulfan; a mixture of a compound of this invention with ethiprole; a mixture of a 35

compound of this invention with fipronil; a mixture of a compound of this invention with flufenoxuron; a mixture of a compound of this invention with pyriproxyfen; a mixture of a compound of this invention with pymetrozine; a mixture of a compound of this invention with amitraz; a mixture of a compound of this invention with *Bacillus thuringiensis* and a mixture of a compound of this invention with *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin.

In certain instances, combinations with other invertebrate pest control compounds or agents having a similar spectrum of control but a different mode of action will be particularly advantageous for resistance management. Thus, compositions of the present invention can further comprise a biologically effective amount of at least one additional 10 invertebrate pest control compound or agent having a similar spectrum of control but a different mode of action. Contacting a plant genetically modified to express a plant protection compound (e.g., protein) or the locus of the plant with a biologically effective amount of a compound of invention can also provide a broader spectrum of plant protection and be advantageous for resistance management.

15 Invertebrate pests are controlled in agronomic and nonagronomic applications by applying one or more of the compounds of this invention, in an effective amount, to the environment of the pests including the agronomic and/or nonagronomic locus of infestation, to the area to be protected, or directly on the pests to be controlled. Thus, the present invention further comprises a method for the control of invertebrates in agronomic and/or 20 nonagronomic applications, comprising contacting the invertebrates or their environment with a biologically effective amount of one or more of the compounds of the invention, or with a composition comprising at least one such compound or a composition comprising at least one such compound and an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent. Examples of suitable compositions comprising a compound of 25 the invention and an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent include granular compositions wherein the additional biologically active compound is present on the same granule as the compound of the invention or on granules separate from those of the compound of this invention.

One embodiment of a method of contact is by spraying. Alternatively, a granular 30 composition comprising a compound of the invention can be applied to the plant foliage or the soil. Compounds of this invention can also be effectively delivered through plant uptake by contacting the plant with a composition comprising a compound of this invention applied as a soil drench of a liquid formulation, a granular formulation to the soil, a nursery box treatment or a dip of transplants. Of note is a composition of the present invention applied 35 as a soil drench of a liquid formulation (and a method wherein a plant is contacted with the composition of the present invention applied as a soil drench of a liquid formulation. Compounds can also be effective by topical application of a composition comprising a compound of this invention to the locus of infestation. Other methods of contact include

application of a compound or a composition of the invention by direct and residual sprays, aerial sprays, gels, seed coatings, microencapsulations, systemic uptake, baits, eartags, boluses, foggers, fumigants, aerosols, dusts and many others. The compounds of this invention can also be impregnated into materials for fabricating invertebrate control devices
5 (e.g. insect netting).

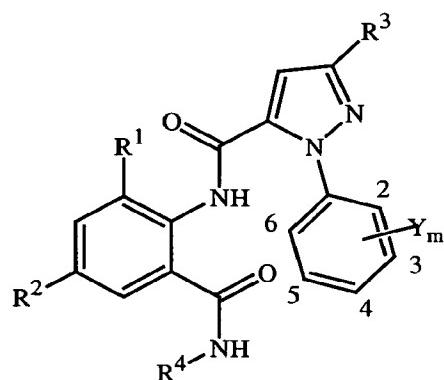
The compounds of this invention can be incorporated into a bait composition that isconsumed by an invertebrate pest or used within a device such as a trap, a bait station, and the like. Such a bait composition can be in the form of granules which comprise (a) an active ingredient, namely a compound of Formula 1, an N-oxide, or agronomic or
10 nonagronomic suitable salt thereof, (b) one or more food materials, optionally (c) an attractant, and optionally (d) one or more humectants. Granules or bait compositions which comprise between about 0.001–5% active ingredient; about 40–99% food material and/or attractant; and optionally about 0.05-10% humectants; can be effective in controlling soil invertebrate pests at very low application rates, particularly at doses of active ingredient that
15 are lethal by ingestion rather than by direct contact. Some food materials can function both as a food source and as an attractant. Food materials include carbohydrates, proteins and lipids. Examples of food materials include vegetable flour, sugar, starches, defatted corn grits, animal fat, vegetable oil, such as soybean oil and/or corn oil, yeast extracts and milk solids. Examples of attractants include odorants and flavorants, such as fruit or plant
20 extracts, perfume, or other animal or plant components, pheromones, or other agents known to attract a target invertebrate pest. Examples of humectants, i.e. moisture retaining agents, include glycols and other polyols, glycerine and sorbitol. Of note is a bait composition (and a method utilizing such a bait composition) used to control an invertebrate pest including individually or in combinations ants, termites, and cockroaches. A device for controlling an
25 invertebrate pest can comprise the present bait composition and a housing adapted to receive the bait composition, wherein the housing has at least one opening sized to permit the invertebrate pest to pass through the opening so the invertebrate pest can gain access to the bait composition from a location outside the housing, and wherein the housing is further adapted to be placed in or near a locus of potential or known activity for the invertebrate
30 pest.

The compounds of this invention can be applied in their pure state, but most often application will be of a formulation comprising one or more compounds with suitable carriers, diluents, and surfactants and possibly in combination with a food material depending on the contemplated end use. One embodiment of a method of application
35 involves spraying a water dispersion or refined oil solution of the compounds. Combinations with spray oils, spray oil concentrations, spreader stickers, adjuvants, other solvents, and synergists such as piperonyl butoxide can enhance compound efficacy. For nonagronomic uses such sprays can be applied from spray containers such as a can, a bottle

or other container, either by means of a pump or by releasing it from a pressurized container, e.g. a pressurized aerosol spray can. Such spray compositions can take various forms which can include sprays, mists, foams, fumes or fog. Such spray compositions thus can further comprise a carrier which can include a propellant, a foaming agent, or water, as the case may be. Of note is a spray composition comprising a compound or composition of the present invention and a carrier. One embodiment of such a spray composition comprises a compound or composition of the present invention and a propellant. Representative propellants include, but are not limited to, methane, ethane, propane, isopropane, butane, isobutene, butane, pentane, isopentane, neopentane, pentene, a hydrofluorocarbon, a chlorofluorocarbon, dimethyl ether, and mixtures of the foregoing. Of note is a spray composition (and a method utilizing such a spray composition dispensed from a spray container) used to control an invertebrate pest including individually or in combinations mosquitoes, black flies, stable flies, deer flies, horse flies, wasps, yellow jackets, hornets, ticks, spiders, ants, gnats, and the like.

The rate of application required for effective control (i.e. "biologically effective amount") will depend on such factors as the species of invertebrate to be controlled, the pest's life cycle, life stage, its size, location, time of year, host crop or animal, feeding behavior, mating behavior, ambient moisture, temperature, and the like. Under normal circumstances, application rates of about 0.01 to 2 kg of active ingredient per hectare are sufficient to control pests in agronomic ecosystems, but as little as 0.0001 kg/hectare may be sufficient or as much as 8 kg/hectare may be required. For nonagronomic applications, effective use rates will range from about 1.0 to 50 mg/square meter but as little as 0.1 mg/square meter may be sufficient or as much as 150 mg/square meter may be required. One skilled in the art can easily determine the biologically effective amount necessary for the desired level of invertebrate pest control.

The following TESTS demonstrate the control efficacy of compounds of this invention on specific pests. "Control efficacy" represents inhibition of invertebrate pest development (including mortality) that causes significantly reduced feeding. The pest control protection afforded by the compounds is not limited, however, to these species. See Index Table A for compound descriptions. The following abbreviations are used in the Index Tables which follow: *i* is iso, Me is methyl, Pr is propyl, *i*-Pr is isopropyl, and CN is cyano. The abbreviation "Ex." stands for "Example" and is followed by a number indicating in which example the compound is prepared.

INDEX TABLE A

<u>Compound</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>m.p. (°C)</u>
1(Ex. 1)	Me	CN	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	145-149
2(Ex. 2)	Me	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl	242-243
3(Ex. 3)	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2-Cl	209-210
4	Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-F	232-233
5	Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	260-260
6	Br	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	233-234
7	Me	Br	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	239-241
8	Me	Br	Br	Me	2-Cl	150-152
9	Me	Br	Br	Et	2-Cl	223-225
10	Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	197-198
11	Me	Br	Br	propargyl	2-Cl	187-188
12	Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	230-233
13	Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2,6-di-Cl	250-250
14	Me	Br	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	228-230
15	Me	Br	CF ₃	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl	228-230
16	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	223-224
17	Me	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,3-di-Cl	250-250
18	Cl	Br	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,3-di-Cl	251-253
19	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	232-233
20	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	247-248
21	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl	223-224
22	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	propargyl	2-Cl	229-231
23	Me	Cl	Cl	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	180-181
24	Me	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	238-239

<u>Compound</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>m.p. (°C)</u>
25	Me	Cl	Br	Me	2-Cl, 4-F	250-251
26	Me	Cl	Br	H	2-Cl, 4-F	229-229
27	Me	Cl	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl, 4-F	189-190
28	Me	Cl	Br	<i>t</i> -Bu	2-Cl, 4-F	247-249
29	Me	Cl	OCF ₂ H	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	177-179
30	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Et	2-Cl	184-186
31	Me	Cl	OCH ₂ CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	196-198
32	Me	Br	OCH ₂ CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	220-223
33	Me	CN	Br	Me	2,6-di-Cl	201-202
34	Me	CN	Br	H	2,6-di-Cl	250-250
35	Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	215-216
36	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Me	245-247
37	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Me	244-245
38	Me	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Me	243-243
39	Me	CN	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Me	217-218
40	Me	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Me	242-243
41	Me	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Me	240-241
42	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2-Cl	234-235
43	Cl	CN	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	149-150
44	Br	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl	189-190
45	Br	CN	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	162-163
46	Cl	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl	172-173
47	Cl	CN	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	148-149
48	Cl	CN	Br	H	2-Cl	152-154
49	Br	Br	Br	Me	2-Cl	227-228
50	Br	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	210-212
51	Br	Br	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	252-253
52	Br	CN	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	250-250
53	Br	CN	Br	Me	2-F	215-216
54	Br	CN	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-F	257-258
55	Br	CN	Br	H	2-F	250-250
56	Br	CN	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-F	250-250
57	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	239-243

<u>Compound</u>	<u>R¹</u>	<u>R²</u>	<u>R³</u>	<u>R⁴</u>	<u>Y_m</u>	<u>m.p. (°C)</u>
58	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	242-244
59	Cl	Cl	CF ₃	H	2,6-di-Cl	192-194
60	Cl	Cl	Br	Me	2-F	240-241
61	Cl	Cl	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-F	250-250
62	Cl	CN	Br	Me	2-F	205-207
63	Cl	CN	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-F	250-250
64	Cl	CN	Br	H	2-F	250-250
65	Br	Br	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-Cl	198-199
66	Br	Br	Br	H	2-Cl	248-249
67	Me	CN	Br	H	2-Cl	156-157
68	Me	CN	Br	Me	2-F	210-211
69	Me	CN	Br	<i>i</i> -Pr	2-F	247-248
70	Br	Br	Br	propargyl	2-Cl	220-221
71	Me	CN	Br	H	2-F	239-240
72	Me	CN	Br	propargyl	2-F	232-234
73	Cl	CN	CF ₃	Me	2,6-di-Cl	267-269
74	Cl	CN	CF ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	2,6-di-Cl	278-279
75	Cl	CN	CF ₃	H	2,6-di-Cl	195-198
76	Cl	CN	CF ₃	propargyl	2,6-di-Cl	202-204
77	Cl	CN	CF ₃	CH ₂ CN	2,6-di-Cl	148-150
78	I	CN	Br	Me	2-Cl	100-101
79	Br	Br	Br	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ SMe	2-Cl	165-166
80	Cl	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	158-159
81	Cl	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	183-184
82	Me	Cl	Br	CH ₂ CN	2-Cl	112-114
83	Me	Cl	Br	Me	2-Cl	162-163
84	Cl	Cl	Cl	Me	2-Cl	231-232

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLES OF THE INVENTIONTEST A

For evaluating control of diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*) the test unit consisted of a small open container with a 12–14-day-old radish plant inside. This was pre-infested with 10–15 neonate larvae on a piece of insect diet by use of a core sampler to remove a plug from a sheet of hardened insect diet having many larvae growing on it and transfer the plug containing larvae and diet to the test unit. The larvae moved onto the test plant as the diet plug dried out.

Test compounds were formulated using a solution containing 10% acetone, 90% water and 300 ppm X-77™ Spreader Lo-Foam Formula non-ionic surfactant containing alkylarylpolyoxyethylene, free fatty acids, glycols and isopropanol (Loveland Industries, Inc. 10 Greeley, Colorado, USA). The formulated compounds were applied in 1 mL of liquid through a SUJ2 atomizer nozzle with 1/8 JJ custom body (Spraying Systems Co. Wheaton, Illinois, USA) positioned 1.27 cm (0.5 inches) above the top of each test unit. All experimental compounds in these tests were sprayed at 50 ppm replicated three times. After spraying of the formulated test compound, each test unit was allowed to dry for 1 hour and 15 then a black, screened cap was placed on top. The test units were held for 6 days in a growth chamber at 25 °C and 70% relative humidity. Plant feeding damage was then visually assessed based on foliage consumed.

Of the compounds tested the following provided very good to excellent levels of plant protection (20% or less feeding damage): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84.

TEST B

For evaluating control of fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) the test unit 25 consisted of a small open container with a 4–5-day-old corn (maize) plant inside. This was pre-infested (using a core sampler) with 10–15 1-day-old larvae on a piece of insect diet.

Test compounds were formulated and sprayed at 50 ppm as described for Test A. The applications were replicated three times. After spraying, the test units were maintained in a growth chamber and then visually rated as described for Test A.

30 Of the compounds tested, the following provided excellent levels of plant protection (20% or less feeding damage): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84.

TEST C

For evaluating control of green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) through contact and/or systemic means, the test unit consisted of a small open container with a 12–15-day-old radish plant inside. This was pre-infested by placing on a leaf of the test plant 30–40 aphids
5 on a piece of leaf excised from a culture plant (cut-leaf method). The larvae moved onto the test plant as the leaf piece desiccated. After pre-infestation, the soil of the test unit was covered with a layer of sand.

Test compounds were formulated using a solution containing 10% acetone, 90% water and 300 ppm X-77™ Spreader Lo-Foam Formula non-ionic surfactant containing
10 alkylarylpolyoxyethylene, free fatty acids, glycols and isopropanol (Loveland Industries, Inc.). The formulated compounds were applied in 1 mL of liquid through a SUJ2 atomizer nozzle with 1/8 JJ custom body (Spraying Systems Co.) positioned 1.27 cm (0.5 inches) above the top of each test unit. All experimental compounds in this screen were sprayed at 250 ppm, replicated three times. After spraying of the formulated test compound, each test
15 unit was allowed to dry for 1 hour and then a black, screened cap was placed on top. The test units were held for 6 days in a growth chamber at 19–21 °C and 50–70% relative humidity. Each test unit was then visually assessed for insect mortality.

Of the compounds tested, the following resulted in at least 80% mortality: 26, 33, 34, 35, 45, 48, 49, 50, 53, 57, 59, 67, 71, 75, 77, 79 and 81.

20

TEST D

For evaluating control of potato leafhopper (*Empoasca fabae* Harris) through contact and/or systemic means, the test unit consisted of a small open container with a 5-6 day old Longio bean plant (primary leaves emerged) inside. White sand was added to the top of the soil and one of the primary leaves was excised prior to application. Test compounds were
25 formulated and sprayed at 250 ppm and replicated three times as described for Test C. After spraying, the test units were allowed to dry for 1 hour before they were post-infested with 5 potato leafhoppers (18 to 21 day old adults). A black, screened cap was placed on the top of the cylinder. The test units were held for 6 days in a growth chamber at 19–21 °C and 50–70% relative humidity. Each test unit was then visually assessed for insect mortality. Of
30 the compounds tested, the following resulted in at least 80% mortality: 11, 12, 19, 20, 34, 55, 59, 67, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83.

TEST E

For evaluating control of cotton melon aphid (*Aphis gossypii*) through contact and/or systemic means, the test unit consisted of a small open container with a 6–7-day-old cotton plant inside. This was pre-infested with 30–40 insects on a piece of leaf according to the cut-leaf method described for Test C, and the soil of the test unit was covered with a layer of sand. Test compounds were formulated and sprayed at 250 ppm as described for Test D.
35

The applications were replicated three times. After spraying, the test units were maintained in a growth chamber and then visually rated as described for Test D.

Of the compounds tested, the following resulted in at least 80% mortality: 49, 67 and 81.

5

TEST F

For evaluating control of corn planthopper (*Peregrinus maidis*) through contact and/or systemic means, the test unit consisted of a small open container with a 3-4 day old corn (maize) plant (spike) inside. White sand was added to the top of the soil prior to application. Test compounds were formulated and sprayed at 250 ppm and replicated three times as 10 described for Test C. After spraying, the test units were allowed to dry for 1 hour before they were post-infested with 10-20 corn planthoppers (18- to 20-day old nymphs) by sprinkling them onto the sand with a salt shaker. A black, screened cap was placed on the top of the cylinder. The test units were held for 6 days in a growth chamber at 19–21 °C and 50–70% relative humidity. Each test unit was then visually assessed for insect mortality.

15 Of the compounds tested, the following resulted in at least 80% mortality: 67.

TEST G

For evaluating control of silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*), the test unit consisted of a 14–21-day-old cotton plant grown in Redi-earth® media (Scotts Co.) with at least two true leaves infested with 2nd and 3rd instar nymphs on the underside of the leaves.

20 Test compounds were formulated in no more than 2 mL of acetone and then diluted with water to 25–30 mL. The formulated compounds were applied using a flat fan air-assisted nozzle (Spraying Systems 122440) at 10 psi (69 kPa). Plants were sprayed to run-off on a turntable sprayer. All experimental compounds in this screen were sprayed at 250 ppm and replicated three times. After spraying of the test compound, the test units were held 25 for 6 days in a growth chamber at 50–60% relative humidity and 28 °C daytime and 24 °C nighttime temperature. Then the leaves were removed and the dead and live nymphs were counted to calculate percent mortality.

Of the compounds tested, the following resulted in at least 80% mortality: 57.

Test H

30 For evaluating foliar control of tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens*), cotton plants were grown in Metromix potting soil in 10-cm pots in aluminum trays. When the plants reached test size (28 days, 3-4 full leaves) the plants were treated with solution of test compounds.

35 Test compounds were formulated in 2.0 mL of acetone and then diluted with a water/Ortho X-77™ solution to provide 50 mL of 50 ppm stock solution. Then serial dilutions were made at rates ranging from 10 ppm down to 0.01 ppm.

The treatment solutions were applied to the plants to run off with an air atomizer sprayer. Plants were allowed to dry for 2 hours, and then treated leaves were excised and

placed into each cell of a 24-cell tray. One third-instar tobacco budworm larva was introduced into each cell. Each treatment was setup in a separate tray with a total of 24 larvae. The test units were placed on trays and put in a growth chamber at 26 °C and 50% relative humidity for 4 days. Each test units was then visually assessed for larval mortality.

5 Of the compounds tested, the following compounds provided at least 80% mortality at 10 ppm or lower rates: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 65 and 70.

Test I

10 For evaluating foliar control of cabbage looper (*Trichoplusia ni*), cotton plants were grown in Metromix potting soil in 10-cm pots in aluminum trays. When the plants reached test size (28 days, 3-4 full leaves) the plants were treated with the test compounds.

15 Test compounds were formulated and sprayed on test plants as described for Test H. After drying for 2 hours, the treated leaves were excised and infested with 24 third- instar cabbage looper larvae as described in Test H. The test units were placed on trays and put in a growth chamber at 26 °C and 50% relative humidity for 4 days. Each test unit was then visually assessed for larval mortality.

Of the compounds tested, the following compounds provided at least 80% mortality at 10 ppm or lower rates: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 23, 24, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 65 and 70.

Test J

20 For evaluating foliar control of beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*), soybean plants were grown in sassafras soil in 10-cm pots in aluminum trays. When the plants reached test size (21 days, 3 full trifoliates) the plants were treated with the test compounds.

25 Test compounds were formulated and sprayed on test plants as described for Test H. After drying for 2 hours, the treated leaves were excised and infested with 24 instar beet armyworm larvae as described in Test H. The test units are placed on trays and put in a growth chamber at 26 °C, 50% and relative humidity for 4 days. Each test unit was then visually assessed for larval mortality.

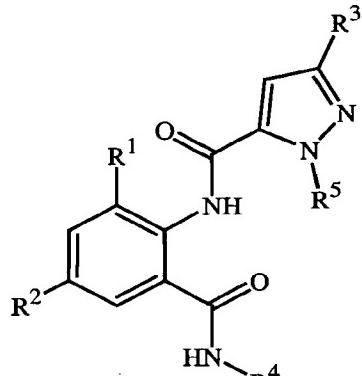
30 Of the compounds tested, the following compounds provided at least 80% mortality at 10 ppm or lower rates: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 65 and 70.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula 1, its *N*-oxide or an agriculturally suitable salt thereof

5



1

wherein

R¹ is Me, Cl, Br or I;

R² is Cl, Br, I or -CN;

10 R³ is Cl, Br, CF₃, OCH₂CF₃, or OCF₂H;

R⁴ is H; or C₁–C₄ alkyl, C₂–C₄ alkenyl or C₂–C₄ alkynyl, each optionally substituted with CN or SMe; and

R⁵ is phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br and Me.

15 2. The compound of Claim 1 wherein

R² is Cl;

R³ is Cl, Br or CF₃;

R⁴ is Me, Et, *i*-Pr or *t*-Bu; and

20 R⁵ is 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl or 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl.

3. The compound of Claim 1 wherein:

R² is CN;

R³ is Cl, Br or CF₃;

R⁴ is Me, Et, *i*-Pr or *t*-Bu; and

25 R⁵ is 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl or 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl.

4. A composition for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1 and at least one additional component

selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, a solid diluent and a liquid diluent, said composition optionally further comprising an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent.

5. A composition of Claim 4 wherein at least one additional biologically active compound or agent is selected from insecticides of the group consisting of pyrethroids, carbamates, neonicotinoids, neuronal sodium channel blockers, insecticidal macrocyclic lactones, γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonists, insecticidal ureas and juvenile hormone mimics, a member of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, a *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin, and a naturally occurring or a genetically modified viral insecticide.

10. The composition of Claim 4 wherein the at least one additional biologically active compound or agent is selected from the group consisting of abamectin, acephate, acetamiprid, acetoprole, amidoflumet (S-1955), avermectin, azadirachtin, azinphos-methyl, bifenthrin, bifenazate, bistrifluron, buprofezin, carbofuran, chlorfenapyr, chlorfluazuron, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, chromafenozone, clothianidin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, cyromazine, deltamethrin, diafenthuron, diazinon, diflubenzuron, dimethoate, dinotefuran, diofenolan, emamectin, endosulfan, esfenvalerate, ethiprole, fenothiocarb, fenoxycarb, fenpropathrin, fenvalerate, fipronil, flonicamid, flucythrinate, tau-fluvalinate, flufennerim (UR-50701), flufenoxuron, gamma-chalothrin, halofenozone, hexaflumuron, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, isofenphos, lufenuron, malathion, metaldehyde, methamidophos, methidathion, methomyl, methoprene, methoxychlor, methoxyfenozone, metofluthrin, monocrotophos, methoxyfenozone, novaluron, noviflumuron (XDE-007), oxamyl, parathion, parathion-methyl, permethrin, phorate, phosalone, phosmet, phosphamidon, pirimicarb, profenofos, profluthrin, protrifenbut, pymetrozine, pyridalyl, pyriproxyfen, rotenone, S1812 (Valent) spinosad, spiromesifen (BSN 2060), sulprofos, tebufenozone, teflubenzuron, tefluthrin, terbufos, tetrachlorvinphos, thiacloprid, thiamethoxam, thiocarb, thiosultap-sodium, tolfenpyrad, tralomethrin, trichlorfon, triflumuron, aldicarb, fenamiphos, amitraz, chinomethionat, chlorbenzilate, cyhexatin, dicofol, dienochlor, etoxazole, fenazaquin, fenbutatin oxide, fenpyroximate, hexythiazox, propargite, pyridaben, tebufenpyrad, *Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai*, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin, baculovirus, entomopathogenic bacteria, entomopathogenic virus and entomopathogenic fungi.

35. The composition of Claim 4 wherein the at least one additional biologically active compound or agent is selected from the group consisting of cypermethrin, cyhalothrin, cyfluthrin and beta-cyfluthrin, esfenvalerate, fenvalerate, tralomethrin, fenothiocarb, methomyl, oxamyl, thiocarb, acetamiprid, clothianidin, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, thiacloprid, indoxacarb, spinosad, abamectin, avermectin, emamectin,

endosulfan, ethiprole, fipronil, flufenoxuron, triflumuron, diofenolan, pyriproxyfen, pymetrozine, amitraz, *Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai*, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxin and entomophagous fungi.

8. A method for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising contacting the invertebrate pest or its environment with a biologically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

5 9. A method for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising contacting the invertebrate pest or its environment with a biologically effective amount of a composition of Claim 4.

10 10. The method of Claim 8 or Claim 9 wherein the invertebrate pest is a cockroach, an ant or a termite which is contacted by the compound by consuming a bait composition comprising the compound.

11. The method of Claim 8 or Claim 9 wherein the invertebrate pest is a mosquito, a black fly, a stable, fly, a deer fly, a horse fly, a wasp, a yellow jacket, a hornet, a tick, a spider, an ant, or a gnat which is contacted by a spray composition comprising the compound dispensed from a spray container.

15 12. The method of Claim 9 wherein a plant is contacted with the composition applied as a soil drench of a liquid formulation.

13. The composition of Claim 4 in the form of a soil drench liquid formulation.

20 14. A spray composition, comprising:

- (a) a compound of Claim 1; and
- (b) a propellant.

15. A bait composition, comprising:

- (a) a compound of Claim 1;
- (b) one or more food materials;
- (c) optionally an attractant; and
- (d) optionally a humectant.

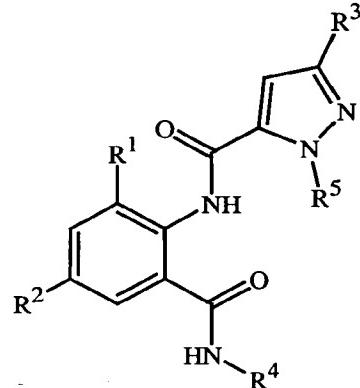
25 16. A device for controlling an invertebrate pest, comprising:

- (a) the bait composition of Claim 15; and
- (b) a housing adapted to receive the bait composition, wherein the housing has at least one opening sized to permit the invertebrate pest to pass through the opening so the invertebrate pest can gain access to the bait composition from a location outside the housing, and wherein the housing is further adapted to be placed in or near a locus of potential or known activity for the invertebrate pest.

TITLE
ANTHRAANILAMIDE INSECTICIDES

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This invention provides compounds of Formula 1, *N*-oxides and suitable salts thereof



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wherein

- R¹ is Me, Cl, Br or I;
- R² is Cl, Br, I or -CN;
- R³ is Cl, Br, CF₃, OCH₂CF₃, or OCF₂H;
- 10 R⁴ is H; or C₁–C₄ alkyl, C₂–C₄ alkenyl or C₂–C₄ alkynyl, each optionally substituted with CN or SMe; and
- R⁵ is phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br and Me.

Also disclosed are methods for controlling an invertebrate pest comprising contacting the
15 invertebrate pest or its environment with a biologically effective amount of a compound of
Formula 1, an *N*-oxide thereof or a suitable salt of the compound (e.g., as a composition
described herein). This invention also pertains to a composition for controlling an
invertebrate pest comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula 1, an
N-oxide thereof or a suitable salt of the compound and at least one additional component
20 selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, a solid diluent and a liquid diluent.